

DAILY REPORT

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UN CALLS FOR AFGHAN, KAMPUCHEAN WITHDRAWALS

OW090211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0150 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Geneva, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The sub-commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities under the U.N. Commission on Human Rights today urged foreign forces to withdraw from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The sub-commission, which opened its 35th session on August 16, adopted two resolutions on the two countries.

The resolution on Afghanistan states: "Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan is essential for restoring human rights." It expresses grave concern over "the continued, prolonged and arbitrary violation of basic human rights" of the Afghan people and reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside interference, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind. It expresses deep concern over the continuing flight of Afghan people to neighbouring countries to seek refuge.

The resolution on Kampuchea calls for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea. It reaffirms the need for a political solution based on self-determination of the Kampuchean people and on the respect for all other human rights.

It urges all concerned "to take steps to ensure, following the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, that the Kampuchean people, without foreign interference, in an atmosphere of freedom and under United Nations supervision, choose their own representatives to a constitutional assembly."

UN SEMINAR ON WORKERS TRAINING CONCLUDES

OW091947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 9 (XINHUA) -- A two-week seminar on youth workers' training co-sponsored by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the All-China Youth Federation closed here today.

Addressing the closing ceremony, Fan Hongxi, vice-president of the Shanghai Youth Federation, said that the 25 participants from 12 Asian and the Pacific countries had exchanged experiences in training youth workers, which would help China improve its youth work.

ESCAP consultant C.I. Itty told the closing ceremony that the seminar had realized its main objective which was to seek the most effective ways of training youth workers and youth leaders. Itty said the participants had been impressed by the significant role played by the Chinese youth in the country's development.

Speaking on behalf of all participants to the seminar, Charles Semwakesa from Papua New Guinea said they had learned through the seminar many new ideas regarding the curriculums and methodology in youth training. He said they would bring the new ideas back to their countries to improve youth work there.

After the seminar opened in Beijing August 27, participants visited Hangzhou, Changzhou, Suzhou and Shanghai. They discussed youth workers' training, employment rural youth activities, juvenile delinquency, and the role of youth in family planning with Chinese youth workers in factories, a rural people's commune and schools.

The Shanghai Municipal People's Government held a banquet this evening in honor of the seminar participants. Deputy Mayor Yang Kai of Shanghai, Larry C.Y. Chean, youth section director of the ESCAP Social Development Department, and Mongolian participant Dagviin Batmoukh proposed toasts at the banquet.

FOREIGN SEISMOLOGISTS ATTEND EARTHQUAKE CONFAB

OW080728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- An international symposium on continental seismicity and earthquake prediction opened here this morning. The symposium is the first of its kind in China, where continental earthquakes occur quite frequently. Among the world's earthquakes, 15 percent are continental ones and 85 percent, oceanic. However, losses caused by continental earthquakes account for more than 85 percent of the world's total earthquake losses.

Participating in the symposium are 108 seismologists. They come from 26 countries and regions, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Britain, Canada, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Romania, the Soviet Union, Thailand, Turkey, the United States, Yugoslavia, China and the region of Hong Kong.

The symposium is convened by the Chinese Society of Seismology and supported by UNESCO (U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), UNDRO (U.N. Disaster Relief office, IASPEI (International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior) and U.N. Environment Program. Gu Gongxu, president of the Chinese Society of Seismology, delivered a welcoming speech at the opening ceremony.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Professor Ma Xingyuan, vice-president of the council of the Chinese Society of Seismology and deputy director of the state Seismological Bureau, said that the symposium would provide a good opportunity to the Chinese and foreign seismologists and geophysicists to exchange views and experiences, which will promote the development of seismological science and greatly reduce the losses caused by earthquakes.

Ma Xingyuan said that this symposium will for the first time focus on continental seismicity and earthquake prediction and seismic hazard assessment and methods for earthquake prediction will also be studied and discussed. He said that the Chinese and foreign scientists will read 75 papers at the symposium, mainly covering continental seismicity, continental seismotectonics, precursors of continental earthquake, fundamental studies related to earthquake prediction and seismic hazard assessment in continental areas.

Representatives from UNESCO and UNDRO also spoke at the opening ceremony, wishing the symposium a success. A small exhibition at the symposium displays books on several major earthquakes in China, recent scientific research results related to seismology and earthquake prediction and data including a seismotectonic map of China, catalogs and albums on quakes. Also on display are 23 pieces of seismic instruments and equipment developed recently by Chinese scientists.

During the symposium, the participants will visit the earthquake sites of Tangshan in Hebei Province, Haicheng in Liaoning Province, Tonghai in Yunnan Province, and Diexi in Sichuan Province, which were all sites of strong shocks. The first three occurred in the 1970's while the Diexi quake was in the 1930's. The symposium will last 12 days.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B1

FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON ARRIVES IN HANGZHOU

OW091853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hangzhou, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. President Richard Nixon and his party arrived here from Beijing by special plane this morning in the company of Zhu Qizhen, director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry. They were greeted at the airport by Zhou Feng, mayor of Hangzhou.

Nixon visited scenic spots of West Lake this afternoon and said that he was pleased to see the redwood tree growing well that he presented from his home state of California to the Hangzhou botanical garden when he visited Hangzhou 10 years ago. Nixon said he hoped that the friendship between the people of China and the United States grows as the redwood tree.

At the banquet held this evening by the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government, Liu Yifu, deputy-governor of the province, and Nixon toasted to Sino-American friendship.

BAN YUE TAN ON U.S. DIPLOMACY CONTRADICTIONS

HK090753 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 16, 25 Aug 82 pp 56-58

[Article by Dai Zenghi [2071 1073 5030]: "The Contradiction-Ridden U.S. Diplomacy"]

[Text] After the Reagan administration had been in power for nearly 1 and 1/2 years, Secretary of State Haig suddenly resigned, greatly shocking the United States and the world. This showed that the serious differences over foreign policy and the power struggle inside the Reagan administration had become more acute and that U.S. foreign policy was bogged down. According to U.S. public opinion, the new secretary of state, Mr Shultz, is now facing more challenges and problems than any of his predecessors since World War II. The guiding principles of U.S. foreign affairs have never been in such confusion, with U.S. foreign policy full of contradictions.

1. In relations with the Soviet Union, on the one hand, the U.S. Government wants to take a tough stand; on the other hand, it cannot but hold negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Scrambling for world hegemony with the Soviet Union was the focus of the Reagan administration's foreign policy when it came to power. In its early days, this administration emphasized that its strategy against the Soviet Union was to first build up its military power, then hold talks with the Soviet Union. It did not plan to resume talks on arms control before regaining its arms superiority. At the same time, it directly linked improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations and the holding of a U.S.-Soviet summit and negotiations on nuclear arms control to whether the Soviet Union exercised restraint in international affairs. It called this the "principle of linkage." However, last fall, after the Soviet Union did not restrain its world expansionist activities, the U.S. Government, under pressure from various quarters, could not but begin negotiations with the Soviet Union on controlling medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Last spring, U.S. strategy toward the Soviet Union changed remarkably. In a speech on 9 May, Reagan formally suggested opening talks on reducing strategic nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union and declared he was willing to attend a U.S.-Soviet summit.

The strategic arms talks opened on 29 June; and continuation of the talks on disarmament in central Europe shows that the door to dialogue between these two countries has been further opened. Now the U.S. Government does not mention its "principle of linkage" any more. More surprising, less than 6 months after it came to power, the Reagan administration lifted the embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union imposed by the Carter administration as sanctions against the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. Furthermore, grain exports to the Soviet Union have increased since then.

2. In relations with the Western allies, the U.S. Government wants, on the one hand, to strengthen its political unity; on the other, it is involved in economic conflicts with its allies. They have policy differences over dealing with the Soviet Union and over security.

The Reagan administration believes that good relations with its North Atlantic allies are the foundation and the mainstay of U.S. foreign policy and strategy. In early June when visiting West Europe, Reagan reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to European defense and expressed his determination to maintain U.S. armed forces and their strategic power in Europe and to deal with the Soviet Union jointly with the European allies. But in the last year or more, conflicts over economic interests between the United States and West Europe have become increasingly acute. High U.S. interest rates have aggravated the economic difficulties of West Europe and aroused cries of discontent. The U.S. Government recently imposed a ban on supplying over \$10 billion worth of U.S.-licensed equipment from European companies for the building of the Soviet gas pipeline. This has further aroused strong discontent in France, Britain, West Germany and Italy. They condemned the United States for disregarding the trade interests of West Europe while the United States lifted its grain embargo on the Soviet Union. At the same time, the West European allies, based on their own security interests, though willing to stand "firm" with the United States in dealing with the Soviet Union, refuse to be "tough" as the United States would like. They worry that they will become victim of a U.S.-Soviet confrontation if tension rises in Europe.

3. In its China policy, the U.S. Government has declared it wants Sino-U.S. relations to develop, but then it set obstacles in the way of progress.

Many officials in the Reagan administration have repeatedly said that the development of good relations between the two peoples and the two countries in various fields is not only in the interests of China and the United States; it is also in the interest of peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and elsewhere in the world. They have said they are willing to make work jointly with China to overcome differences of opinion and to strengthen the Sino-U.S. ties. At the same time, however, some people in the U.S. Government treat Taiwan as an American "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Far East. They maintain that U.S.-Taiwan relations should be strengthened. They create obstacles to solving the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and interfere in the internal affairs of China.

4. In its relations with Latin America, the U.S. Government wants to stop Soviet and Cuban expansion in this area and protect its "backyard"; but it then irritated Latin America by taking a pro-British stance in the dispute between Britain and Argentina.

In order to maintain U.S. economic interests and political influence in this "backyard," as soon as it came to power the Reagan administration took a series of measures to stop infiltration and expansion by the Soviet Union and Cuba in many Latin American countries. Last spring, the U.S. Government also put forth a package of economic programs involving trade, aid and investment in the Caribbean area. Funds to assist the Central American and Caribbean countries amounted to \$970 million.

However, before U.S. assistance became fact, the U.S. authorities showed they were anxious to maintain the interests of the West in the conflict between Britain and Argentina for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. The United States openly sided with Britain and imposed sanctions against Argentina. Many Latin American countries angrily condemned this perfidy of the United States. Some of them called off the scheduled military exercises to be jointly conducted with the United States; others demanded that OAS headquarters be moved from Washington. U.S. officials complained that it had become very difficult to restore the good relations with many of the Latin American countries; moreover, it has become more difficult to stop the influence of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Latin America.

5. In the Middle East, the United States wants to win over the Arab countries but it continues to conspire with Israel in its aggression and expansion.

In order to maintain its oil interests in the Middle East and its strategic interests, the Reagan administration has been trying to win over the Arab countries and deal with Soviet expansion in this area. But its actions are contradictory -- it consistently connives with Israel and disregards the national rights of the Arab and Palestinian peoples. During the recent aggression by Israel against Lebanon, the United States vetoed a Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and a military withdrawal by Israel. It refused to take sanctions against Israel and continued to deliver arms to it. These U.S. actions naturally aroused strong condemnation from the Arab countries and the Third World.

The Reagan administration has for many reasons fallen into a new wretched plight in its foreign affairs. This shows that the U.S. position of strength is declining. Its long-standing economic recession is not easy to reverse, and it feels its ability to realize its ambitious political objectives falling short. Finding it difficult to restrain Soviet expansion by merely relying on its own strength, the U.S. Government wants the support of its allies, but it lacks effective measures to narrow the differences between them. Due to its nature as a superpower, it also lacks understanding of the complicated situation in the Third World. The foreign policy of the Reagan administration is divorced from objective reality. It attempts to restore the previous U.S. dominant position and requires others to follow its will. This will inevitably lead to failure everywhere. Various interest groups inside the United States are competing and exerting pressure on the ruler in the White House. All these factors have made it very difficult for the ruling group from California to change the situation in U.S. foreign affairs.

ROLLBACK OF CHILD LABOR REGULATIONS CRITICIZED

HK030704 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Ai Bixi [5337 3880 3305]: "Dickens and U.S. Labor Department"]

[Text] "The U.S. Labor Department should appoint Dickens as its adviser." This is a suggestion put forth by a U.S. newspaper not long ago.

Dickens was a famous 19th century British writer. Why is it that at present some people have suggested that he should be an adviser to the U.S. Labor Department?

The U.S. Labor Department made public a decision that restrictions will be eased on employing children from 14 to 15 years old. U.S. public opinion universally holds that this decision will actually openly revive the child labor system in the United States. However, Dickens mercilessly castigated the child labor system during his lifetime.

The child labor system once prevailed in the United States in the past. In 1938, when the struggle waged by America workers was in an upsurge, President Roosevelt promulgated the "Fair Labor Standards Act" stipulating that only people above 16 years old could be employed by enterprises as full-time workers and that children from 10 to 15 years old could be employed in their spare time. Types and hours of work were also stipulated.

This bill, of course, has not completely prevented children from being exploited in the United States. In some sweat shops and on many farms, children are still often regarded as cheap labor. However, on the whole, the child labor system is no longer legal in the United States.

But at present, the U.S. Labor Department suddenly wants to revise the bill on child labor which was passed more than 40 years ago. This bill stipulates that if schoolchildren from 14 to 15 years old are employed, they cannot work more than 3 hours a day and must stop work before 1900. But according to the Labor Department's new decision, work hours per day can be extended to 4 hours and time to stop work is put off until 2100. Work hours per week can also be extended from 18 to 24 hours. The Labor Department has also decided to ease restrictions forbidding children to do heavy or dangerous work.

The U.S. Labor Department explained that the aim of this decision is to give children more chances to earn some pocket money through labor. U.S. public opinion has pointed out that this position of "showing concern for children" is extremely hypocritical. At present, 1 out of every 10 American workers is unemployed. Unemployment is even worse among youths 16-21 years old. One out of every four persons cannot get a job. If it is really so kind, why doesn't the Labor Department first help those youths who are over 16 years old?

What then is the U.S. Labor Department's intention in revising the regulations concerning child laborers? The labor unions have pointed out that this is to build up an enormous contingent of cheap child laborers in order to force down wages for workers. There is one article in the Labor Department's decision which says: In employing students to work, enterprises are not restricted by the lower wage limit. It was only through protracted struggle that the American workers succeeded in compelling the government to fix a lower wage limit. The capitalists have never found this stipulation agreeable. Will adult workers whose wages must be fixed above the lower wage limit be replaced by children whose wages may be fixed below the lower wage limit, thus making the aforesaid stipulation ineffective?

According to reports by U.S. newspapers, easing restrictions on employment of child laborers has long been the demand of restaurants, hotels, retail shops and some other enterprises. It is precisely because of their demand that the Labor Department has made the new decision. Therefore, the suggestion made by the U.S. newspaper is obviously useless. What effect will Dickens' works have on a U.S. Government that serves the interests of large enterprises?

FURTHER MATERIALS ON DPRK'S NATIONAL DAY

DPRK Ambassador's Reception

OW092125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; and Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; attended the reception.

In his toast, the Korean ambassador said under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, "the Korean people have put an end to the backwardness of their country and turned it into a socialist country with a solid national economy, prosperous national culture and powerful national defense in the 34 years since the founding of the D.P.R.K."

He said that at present, the Korean people are setting off a new upsurge in every sphere of the socialist construction in accordance with the program put forward by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. He said that the Korean people are also working for the realization of the independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The ambassador extended his warm congratulations to the convening of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. He said that this congress is a historic event that inspires the Chinese Communist Party members and the Chinese people to strive for new achievements.

In his toast, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua paid tribute to the "brilliant achievements scored by the Korean people in the past 34 years in all fields of socialist construction under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party and President Kim Il-song." He wished the fraternal Korean people greater successes.

Huang Hua reiterated that "the Chinese people will always support the just struggle of the Korean people for independence and the peaceful reunification of their fatherland and resolutely oppose the plot of creating two Koreas by the United States and the Chun Tu-hwan clique.

"U.S. troops should be withdrawn from South Korea and interference in the internal affairs of Korea should be stopped. The reunification of Korea should be solved by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song on the establishment of a Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo without any interference from outside.

"We firmly believe that the cause of the Korean people for the reunification of their fatherland will win final victory," he said.

Referring to the good relations existing between the two parties and the two countries, Huang Hua said in recent years, the meetings and exchanges of views in various ways between leaders of the two nations have brought the traditional relations to a new stage. He said he hoped that such friendly relations would continue to develop with each passing day.

Among the guests were leaders from the headquarters of the General Staff and the General Political Department of the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army, other government departments, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

Beijing Film Reception

OW061606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Culture today held a film reception in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, September 9, in the international club here.

Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador in Beijing and his wife, other Korean diplomats, Korean experts and students in Beijing, saw the color feature "Rickshaw Boy," a new production by the Beijing film studio, and the Korean documentary "Bumper Harvest in Korea."

Present on the occasion were Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture, Chen Huangmei, adviser to the Ministry of Culture, Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and noted figures from Chinese film circles.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

Commentator's Article

OW091651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese people appreciate the efforts made by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to solve the textbook question and urges the Japanese Government to be true in word and resolute in deed, notes an article by the PEOPLE'S DAILY commentator on September 10. The article, entitled "The Japanese Government is Expected To Be True in Word and Resolute in Deed," reads as follows:

The Japanese Government has proposed comparatively concrete measures to correct the mistakes committed by the Japanese Education Ministry for tampering with Japan's history of aggression in the course of screening the textbooks. Although there are still some ambiguous, unsatisfactory points in the measures, it is a step forward as compared with the explanations previously made by the Japanese Government. In evaluating the measures, the Chinese people express their appreciation of the efforts made by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other people concerned. The textbook question has till now been brought to a temporary close.

It has taken over two months to reach such an initial settlement after the textbook issue was raised. This is utterly because certain persons within the Japanese Government failed to see the seriousness of the issue.

We have always held that whether to admit the history of aggression against China by the Japanese militarists is a principled issue of major importance in the relations between China and Japan. The reason the Chinese people and Government raise the issue of textbooks is only to maintain the friendly cooperation of the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

As to Japan's school textbook authorization system, it is Japan's internal affair in which China does not intend to interfere.

However, the Japanese Education Ministry has tampered with such historical facts as Japan's aggression against China and the Nanjing massacre through its textbook screening in an attempt to glorify militarism. This has hurt the national feelings of the Chinese people and has also deviated from the basic principles expressed by the Japanese Government in the China-Japan joint statement and the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. The Japanese Government is well aware of Japan's responsibility for bringing enormous damage in the past to the Chinese people through war, and deeply reproaches itself. The issue has thus become one involving international relations, and the Chinese people cannot remain indifferent to it. The Chinese people cannot allow the powerful friendship built by the two peoples through long years of hardship to be damaged by a handful of elements hostile to the Sino-Japanese friendship.

The Chinese people have always held that in the history of friendly contacts between the two countries over the past 2,000 years, the unhappy history is but a short span which was caused solely by the Japanese militarists. Like the Chinese people, the Japanese people are also victims of Japanese militarism. Only if the Japanese people do not forget such a period of history and always take it as a lesson to educate the younger generation with the real historical facts can they prevent the revival of Japanese militarism which would once again cause damage to the Japanese people and other neighboring Asian countries. This will be conducive to the maintenance of the traditional friendship between the two peoples and to the development of friendly cooperative relations of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-term stability between the two countries.

To the contrary, the Japanese Education Ministry has distorted the historical facts previously contained in the textbooks. Its aim is to obliterate from the memory of Japanese younger generations the history of Japan's aggression against China and other Asian and Pacific countries so as to revive militarism in Japan. Such vicious actions to poison younger generations in Japan and to undermine Sino-Japanese friendship cannot but only greatly enrage the Chinese people to such a point that they demand the Japanese Government correct as soon as possible the mistakes committed by the Japanese Education Ministry as regards textbooks. We are justified to do so because it is in the fundamental interests of both the Chinese and Japanese peoples and it is also justified for maintaining peace in Asia and the world. It is absolutely untenable for some Japanese politicians to attack China as "intervening in Japan's internal affairs" and "pressing too harshly."

Now, with the coordination of the concerned organizations, the Japanese Government has proposed concrete measures to solve the problem. This is a proof of the Japanese Government's intention to maintain and promote friendly cooperation between China and Japan. However, it is not enough only to propose measures, for what is more significant lies in its future actions. As an old Chinese saying put it: "Promises must be kept and action must be resolute," so we hope the Japanese Government will not stop short but will set to implementing the concrete measures so as to win faith of the peoples of China, Japan and other Asian and Pacific countries. Whether Japan will implement these measures is a matter of fundamental importance for Japan to gain faith from the peoples in the Asian and Pacific region in the future.

One can reason from the textbook issue that amid the mainstream of the torrential Sino-Japanese friendship there exists an adverse undercurrent which will obstruct the development of the friendly relations between the two countries whenever conditions are ripe.

The Chinese and Japanese peoples cannot but seriously observe this undercurrent, be highly on guard and be always ready to expose and attack it. This question also indicates that China and Japan should be candid and forthright friends who will not be vague on matters detrimental to the friendship between the two countries and world peace, and will not conceal one's fault for fear of criticism. Only by doing so can the friendship between the two countries develop healthily despite various obstructions.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the normalization of the Sino-Japanese relations. Upon the invitation of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will pay a friendly visit to China. We believe that having been washed by the storm of the textbook issue, the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will be more genuine and the two peoples will understand each other better. We are looking forward to a successful visit by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Suzuki Pledges Solution

OW091723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki this afternoon pledged that his government would sincerely seek a solution to the controversial textbook issue. Speaking at a meeting held to consider domestic and foreign developments, Suzuki said that on that issue the government has expressed the intention of "listening to criticisms from other countries and sincerely seeking a solution". He said that his government is making "an abundant explanation of Japan's intention" to China and expecting China's understanding.

Suzuki said the Japanese Government should not only consider the issue of textbooks but the "strengthening, improvement and development of the friendly and cooperative ties" with other Asian countries. Suzuki stressed that both he and Premier Zhao Ziyang confirmed they would continue a long-term and stable exchange between China and Japan during Zhao's recent visit to Japan.

PRC-JAPAN NORMALIZATION CELEBRATED IN TOKYO

OW091843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 9 (XINHUA) -- About 300 people of various circles celebrated the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations at the Hotel New Otani here this evening. The celebration was sponsored by "The National Assembly for the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Normalization of Sino-Japanese Relations" comprising 23 well-known Japanese figures including Foreign Ministry advisor Shinsaku Hogen and representative of the Japan-China Exchange Forum Chikuzan Otani. Wen Chi and Cai Zimin, counselors of the Chinese Embassy here, attended the celebration.

Famous Japanese singers and overseas Chinese in Japan presented well-known songs of both countries.

Chikuzan Otani spoke on behalf of the sponsors. He reviewed the arduous efforts made by the Japanese and Chinese people in promoting friendship between the two countries. Since the normalization of relations between the two countries, friendly contacts and cultural exchanges have made unprecedented development, he said. But at the same time, an adverse current of denying and obscuring Japan's past aggression has also emerged. This was caused by a handful of people whose actions ran counter to the trend of history. Japan-China friendship could be further enhanced only if self-examination is made in earnest over Japan's past aggression, he added.

Susumu Kobayashi, vice-chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, also reviewed the efforts of Japanese political figures in bringing about the normalization of the two countries' relations. He said if the Japanese Government had explicitly admitted and reproached itself for its past aggression at the time of the normalization of relations, the textbook issue would not have occurred.

Toshio Kurihara, director general of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said a solution of the textbook issue has been made by the two governments. "But we must not be content with this. We must tell our future generations to maintain this friendship forever," he said. The celebration was wound up with a reception.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS JAPANESE FILM DELEGATION

OW041752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met at Zhongnanhai this afternoon with the Japanese film delegation which attended yesterday's opening of the Sino-Japanese coproduction "The Game Yet To Finish". Zhao Ziyang met with the delegation leader Yasuyoshi Tokuma and honorary adviser to the delegation Tokuma Utsunomiya.

The premier praised the film for its instructive significance. He said that after its public showing, the film would be given a universal welcome by both the Chinese and Japanese people. "This film is very good, because it truly reflects the profound friendship between our two peoples and depicts their destruction and suffering by the Japanese militarists invasion of China," he said.

"There have been close contacts and a profound friendship between our peoples since early days. We still strongly hope for friendship from generation to generation," he said. "But," he said, "there was an unhappy period in the history of relations between the two countries. As the Chinese saying goes past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. We should not forget this period of history, and should not distort it. We must remember this lesson forever, and educate our younger generations that this period of history should never be repeated.

"This is an important guarantee of friendship between the two peoples from generation to generation," he said. "I visited Japan not long ago when we both agreed to develop a long-term and stable friendship and cooperation. This conforms to the fundamental interests and aspirations of our peoples, and is welcomed by them," he said.

Referring to the recent issue of Japanese textbooks, Tokuma Utsunomiya said: "The Japanese Ministry of Education has revised the Japanese textbooks, covering up the facts of the Japanese invasion of China. For this issue, the Japanese Government should assume responsibility. The Japanese people's real opinion is that Japan was wrong in invading China in the past."

Zhao Ziyang said "the distortion of history in the textbooks and concealment of the Japanese invasion of China cannot but arouse the strong opposition of the Chinese people. "The Chinese side feels this problem should not be put off any longer. The Japanese Government must take positive action for an early satisfactory settlement of the problem, thus benefitting the continuous development of the relations between our countries," he said.

Present were Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture, Chen Huangmei, adviser to the Ministry of Culture, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, and the Chinese film workers who shot the film.

ARMS BUILDUP SEEN CAUSING SRV ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

HK031254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Chen Xiong [7115 7106]: "An Analysis of Vietnam's Economic Difficulties"]

[Text] Vietnam's economic difficulties have been known to all for a long time. Although the Vietnamese authorities have put up a struggle this year, the economic situation remains bleak and many economic indexes have actually worsened. According to AFP, Vietnam's hope of rebuilding its economy has been "quickly shattered."

Vietnam originally had a poor economic foundation. Since 1979 the Vietnamese economy has been sinking deeper and deeper into a whirlpool of difficulties. During the Fifth National Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party held in March this year, Le Duan publicly acknowledged that the Vietnamese economic front "is faced with many serious problems." He also claimed to adopt measures to solve the problems as quickly as possible. However, with the passing of more than 6 months, old problems have not yet been solved, new problems have emerged and the intensification of economic difficulties has not slowed.

First, there has been a continued increase in financial deficits as well as the development of runaway inflation. Vietnam has accumulated huge financial deficits over the past few years. According to a report, Vietnam's financial deficits from the postwar period to last year reached 13.8 billion dong. It is expected that Vietnam's total financial deficits this year will exceed 15 billion dong. In order to compensate for such huge financial deficits, the Vietnamese authorities have recklessly issued banknotes, thus aggravating the country's inflation problems. The Vietnamese dong was already devalued by 300 percent in July last year; it has been further devalued this year. According to a recent AFP report, Vietnam's average wage, including allowances, is about 200 dong. Last year the Vietnamese authorities changed the official exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Vietnamese dong from 1:2.8 to 1:9. They now have changed the official rate to 1:9.5. The black-market rate between the U.S. dollar and the Vietnamese dong is 1:120.

Second, the supply of goods and materials has been short and prices have been continuously skyrocketing. Vietnamese authorities said that the country "reaped a great bumper harvest" of rice during the first half of this year. The fact is that in addition to supplying grain to the army and storing grain for wars, grain rations for staff, workers and residents are still in great demand. A monthly grain ration for each staff member or worker in factories, mines and enterprises and for every resident of big cities is still fixed at 14 kilograms of rice. Staff members and workers in cities directly under the jurisdiction of provincial governments who live in rural areas and staff members and workers of county-level units are still not given any grain rations. At the same time, prices have increased 100 percent. According to some Westerners' estimates, from April last year to January this year, food prices have increased by about 327 percent. Pork, eggs, vegetables and other foodstuffs are hard to find in state-run shops. The price for 1 kilogram of pork in the free markets has increased to 100 dong. The price for 1 kilogram of chicken has increased from 60 dong to 100 dong and the price of an egg has increased from 1.5 dong to 4 dong. The price of tea has increased by 1,000 percent when compared with prices from last year. The consumer goods for daily use are very expensive in Vietnam: a shirt of very poor quality costs 190 dong; and a pullover which is made of artificial wool costs 300 dong, which is equivalent to 1 and 1/2 months' wages of an ordinary staff member or worker.

Third, there has been a serious imbalance in the national economy and production plans have repeatedly failed.

The very limited supply of commodity grain and raw materials provided by agriculture production has directly produced adverse effects on light industrial production. The country's light industrial production plans for the first half of this year, including plans for the production of cloth, sugar, paper and cigarettes, have not been fulfilled. Due to raw material shortages, many factories have been operating under capacity and some factories were forced to close down and liquidate. The country's heavy capital construction, communications and transportation industries have also been thrown into chaos. Work in many heavy enterprises has been halted over a long period of time because of a lack of raw materials, spare parts, fittings and energy. Machinery, cement, phosphate fertilizer, electric power and transportation departments have all failed to fulfill their production plans for the first half of this year. Although Vietnam is very short of funds, raw materials, technology and equipment, it not only has failed to decrease the number of capital construction projects but has actually continued to begin more and more capital construction projects.

Vietnam's Nhan Dan disclosed: The total number of above-average projects this year is 599, an increase of 79 when compared with last year. They include many duplicate projects, which have been blindly and indiscriminately carried out. As a result, projects that should be promoted cannot be promoted and projects that should be withdrawn cannot be withdrawn. Moreover, the parties concerned vied with one another for funds, equipment and raw materials, and thus created holdups and waste in the work through poor organization, and projects were thrown into confusion, thus causing an imbalance in many aspects of the national economy.

Fourth, the country is saddled with heavy foreign debts and its foreign exchange reserve has been depleted. It is reported that Vietnam's total foreign debts have reached 3.5 billion dollars, excluding the sum of money it must repay for Soviet military aid. Due to its limited export capacity, Vietnam has continuously accumulated international payments deficits and its foreign exchange reserve has dropped drastically. According to a report, Vietnam's total foreign exchange income from exports last year reached 369 million dollars, and 284 million dollars were used for paying debts. The country's foreign exchange reserve fell to zero in February this year. Vietnam failed several times last year to repay on time loans from Japan and some Western countries. This year Hanoi has pleaded with loan-granting countries under the "Paris club" to extend repayment dates. Vietnamese authorities said at the beginning of this year that Vietnam's exports to the Soviet Union and other member states of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance will be increased by 45 percent this year. However, the prices of imported oil and other imported commodities from the Soviet Union and other member states have increased by 200-300 percent. Vietnam's foreign exchange income from such imports is unknown. At the same time, Vietnam has exported large numbers of agricultural, forestry, sideline and fishery products. This practice of slicing off one's own flesh to remedy one's own skin ulcer has further aggravated the tight domestic market, caused strong resentment among people of all social strata and greatly sharpened the existing serious social contradictions and social unrest.

In the face of the incurable economy, Vietnamese authorities cannot find any panacea to bring the economy out of danger. Their current measures are just stopgap measures which cannot effect a permanent cure. Since this year, Vietnamese authorities have emphasized "relaxing policy restrictions," thus producing some results. However, the country's runaway free market economy has initiated disastrous lashes on the state sectors of the economy. Through the influence of officials, batches of commodities under the state monopoly system for purchase and marketing have been given to speculators and profiteers, who are reselling them at a profit.

The free market has "every" expensive commodity that "one expects to find" but the state-owned shops' shelves are empty. Factories, mines and enterprises, including local factories and enterprises, have carried out the independent contract system, thus producing increasingly clear negative effects on the central planned economy. Many departments and units have gone beyond their original plans to blindly develop some products for private gain, thus weakening the implementation of central plans and aggravating the already chaotic economic situation. At the same time, Vietnamese authorities have put their stakes on borrowing money from foreign countries and have attempted to use foreign funds to stimulate the economy which is not running well. Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly asked the Soviet Union to increase its economic aid and offer more funds, technology and equipment to Vietnam. However, according to a report from Hanoi, because the Soviet Union is itself facing economic difficulties, it has not satisfied Vietnam's huge needs. As a result, Vietnam was forced to defer formulating its third 5-year plan (1981-85) and even "has to abandon midway this construction plan which has already started." Following the Fifth National Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Hanoi sent its foreign minister to Western Europe to beg for loans. However, as this foreign minister did not have much hard currency in his basket, he came back disappointed.

The basic reason for the collapse of the Vietnamese economy is that the Vietnamese ruling group has done its utmost to carry out a policy of arms expansion and expansionism. It has devoted half of the country's financial budget to military expenditures and to supporting 1.2 million soldiers. It has also launched a war of aggression against Kampuchea on a large scale. All this is draining the country of its limited financial and material resources and manpower. How can these practices fail to bring the country's national economy into a blind alley?

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS SAID TO ATTACK SOVIET CONVOY

0W092133 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Islamabad, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Afghan freedom fighters have destroyed eleven Soviet tanks and killed about 50 Soviet troops in attacks on a convoy moving from Kabul to Paktia Province, a spokesman of the guerrillas told XINHUA in Peshawar today.

The convoy, consisted of 95 tanks and other military vehicles, came under attack on September 3 at Mohmad Agha, Surchab, Beni Sharaughan and Kohlanghar in Logar Province, 15 to 62 kilometers from the Afghan capital.

According to another report of the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS today, the freedom fighters have once again intensified their activities around Kabul in the last week of August. They killed five officials of Afghanistan's secret police "Khad" on August 22 on the Qarah Bagh Highway about 40 kilometers from Kabul. The guerrillas also ambushed the 10th engineering battalion and destroyed all its equipment. The same group of guerrillas set on fire a petrol and ammunition depot in Hussainkot area with rockets.

On August 25, the freedom fighters seized three trailers loaded with 520 bags of wheat and 360 bags of sugar after a short encounter near Qarah Bagh area.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY SHELL JALALABAD

0W051652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Afghan guerrillas shot down two Soviet helicopter gunships and killed about 80 Soviet and Afghan Government troops in a mortar attack on Jalalabad, the capital of Afghanistan's eastern Nangarhar Province, and Jalalabad Airport on Tuesday and Wednesday, according to reports reaching here.

The guerrillas launched the attack from all sides of Jalalabad. An ammunition arsenal was hit and the huge explosion rocked the whole city. One Soviet and one Afghan army officer were among the dead.

Before moving closer to Jalalabad, the guerrillas ambushed a Soviet military convoy on the Kabul-Jalalabad Highway Monday, destroying five Soviet tanks, killing 12 Soviet soldiers and wounding six others.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES PIPELINE 'QUARREL'

HK091330 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by Ma Weimin [7456 3634 3046]: "Predicament in a Crack"]

[Text] There is a very heated quarrel going on between the United States and Western Europe on the sale of natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union. Each party sticks to its own version or argument. The United States said that since these companies have violated the U.S. ban, sanctions must be applied against them. The West European countries said, however, that U.S. legal measures, which can only be applied in U.S. territory, should not be indiscriminately applied in foreign countries, for this constitutes a practice of extra-territoriality and is unacceptable. France has also indicated that, according to a 1959 French law, companies which fail to implement contracts may be commandeered. According to a 1980 law, Britain has the right to order the companies within its territories to honor contracts. Since neither party is willing to give ground, the companies concerned, being sandwiched between the two, are in an extremely awkward predicament.

For example, take Dresser France, the first company to defy the U.S. ban. According to the contract already signed, it should supply the Soviet Union with 21 compressors. But it is a subsidiary of America's Dresser Industries, Inc., which owns 100 percent of its shares. Normally, it must obey its parent company and abide by the decision of the Reagan administration. Therefore, 4 days after the United States imposed the ban, it stopped the production of the compressors. The difficult problem is that it is located after all on French soil, and therefore, when the French Government instructed it to implement the contract and the French industry minister sent a special dispatch on this matter, it was caught in a dilemma. Failure to deliver the goods would subject it to punishments by France; delivering the goods would subject it to sanctions by the United States. When the French Government decided to commandeer it 1 day before the delivery date, it could do nothing but honor the order.

At present, in France and other West European countries, the companies which are in an awkward predicament are not limited to this company alone. Alsthom Atlantique is one example. In the sales of natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union, this company has an order for 40 turbine rotors worth 400 million French francs. The reconstruction of the factory has just been started for producing the rotors under a manufacturing agreement with the United States, and France will not supply the goods until October next year. But its present uneasiness is no less than other factories confronted with similar fates. This is because the parent electric company to which it is subordinate has just been "nationalized" by the French Government, and being a "state enterprise," it naturally has to carry out the government order. However, in its contract for technological transfer, this company has explicitly assumed its responsibility to the U.S. General Electric Co: In selling the relevant equipment to the Soviet Union and other countries, it must get the approval of the U.S. administration authorities; otherwise the company will be subjected to a fine and its leaders will also be prosecuted. U.S. Ambassador to France Evan G. Galbraith holds that the company is unlikely to disregard the U.S. ban because disobedience will constitute a "nightmare." Galbraith's remark has "enraged" France and "impelled Paris to more speedily" make a decision to implement the contract.

The complexity of the matter also lies in the fact that the company plans to sell high-speed trains to the United States and undertake the construction of underground railways in a few U.S. cities. Its parent company was one of France's earliest investors in the United States and it currently has as many as 20 subsidiary firms in the United States. If it should defy the U.S. ban, it would not only be subjected to sanctions but would probably be "blacklisted" by the United States, and its ambitious plans in the United States may fizzle out. But if it should abide by the ban, it would lose a Soviet order worth 400 million French francs and this would also be prohibited by the French Government.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Since the United States announced the expansion of the sanctions, a few companies, in their anxiety, poured out their woes to the government on many occasions. A responsible person of Creusot-Loire unreservedly said: "We are in an intricate situation, not knowing what to do. The problem at issue is politics and not trade."

XINHUA REPORTS U.S. EASES FRENCH FIRM SANCTIONS

OW092122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Commerce Department issued an order Tuesday night to reduce the sanctions on Dresser, a French company which has shipped natural gas compressors to the Soviet Union in defiance of a U.S. embargo.

In announcing the order, Commerce Department spokesman Jay Cooper said that now the U.S. Government bans only the shipment of oil- and gas-related equipment and technology to Dresser, while the sanctions imposed on another French firm remains in force.

Dresser, a French subsidiary of a U.S.-based firm, in ignoring a U.S. embargo on the Soviet Union, originally had sanctions which deprived it of any further supply from the United States of all products, technology and maintenance equipment.

Western news agencies view the latest U.S. move to reduce the sanctions as a fresh bid to seek a graceful way to end the rift with its European allies.

JI PENGFEI MEETS VISITING FRENCH MAYORS

OW092103 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a visiting group of French mayors led by Pierre Dassonville, vice-mayor of Lille.

At the meeting, they discussed the future development of friendly relations between France and China.

The visiting group has visited Xian, Luoyang and Shanghai since its arrival in China August 27.

YUGOSLAV VICE ADMIRAL STRESSES DEFENSIVE ABILITY

0W090808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav Vice-Admiral Tihomir Vilovic has stressed that independent countries should learn a lesson from recent Mid-East developments and know that their future depends on their resolve and capability to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

A country lacking this resolve to resist "hot war" or "special war" pressures from either outside or inside is easy to fall prey to brute force, he declared.

In a press interview on Yugoslavia's 40th Navy Day, the vice-admiral, who is now a regional commander, pointed out that Israel's example in Lebanon showed that an aggressive country could profit from the lack of firm resolve and international solidarity in support of a small country's right to safeguard its independence and free and peaceful development.

The developments in Latin America, South Africa and South, Southeast Asia showed that in face of contention between power blocs and arms race, small and underdeveloped countries were worrying about their own destinies.

POLAND TAKES MEASURES TO SAVE EMBASSY PERSONNEL

0W080835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, September 7 (XINHUA) -- The Polish Government decided today to send a special group headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz to Switzerland to help rescue Polish Embassy personnel in Bern held by terrorists as hostages, reported the Polish press agency, PAP.

The special group appointed by Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski has reportedly begun work and is keeping in touch with the Swiss ambassador to Poland, Roger Campiche. The Polish Foreign Ministry had approved the possibility of Swiss police entering the embassy building, said Deputy Foreign Minister Wiejacz.

According to Polish television, the terrorists have freed three women held in the embassy.

Another report from Bern says the Polish Embassy is now besieged by Swiss police, and a Swiss "crisis work team" headed by Minister of Justice and Police Kurt Furgler is working to seek a solution to the crisis.

U.S. MARINES READY TO PULL OUT OF LEBANON

OW092120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said yesterday that the U.S. Marines and other members of the multinational force that oversaw the Palestinian evacuation from west Beirut would begin to leave Lebanon tomorrow, according to AP.

"With the evacuation complete, and the (Lebanese) authorities asserting their control throughout Beirut, I am pleased to announce that the multinational force will commence its withdrawal from Beirut Friday, September 10, the day after tomorrow, and the United States Marines contingent should be among the first to leave," the President said.

Reagan made his announcement after meeting for about 30 minutes with Philip Habib, his special envoy to the Middle East. Earlier, the chief White House spokesman voiced the administration's concern about a renewed Israeli air attack in Lebanon.

Reagan also announced that the United States was dispatching a deputy assistant secretary of state to the Middle East to continue peace-keeping efforts there.

ISRAELI KNESSET REJECTS U.S. PEACE PLAN

OW092034 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The Israeli Knesset voted tonight to endorse the Cabinet rejection of U.S. President Reagan's new proposals on Middle East, radio Israel reports.

In a speech before the 120-member Parliament, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin rejected the Reagan proposals point by point, saying it was a blueprint for a "redivision" of the land of Israel and of Jerusalem, for "handing over" the West Bank and Gaza Strip to Jordan.

He declared the proposals were "dead even upon birth" and the Israeli Cabinet "will never accept" it. The Knesset voted 50-36 to endorse Begin's statement, which directly opposed Reagan's call for an end to Jewish settlements on occupied Arab land.

Earlier, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir described Reagan's proposals as threatening to destroy the progress made in the five years of the Middle East peace talks. He said the plan for a Palestinian administration linked to Jordan not only betrays the Camp David accords, but "hurts Israel and its security and chances for peace with other Arab neighbors."

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who directed the June 6 invasion of Lebanon, has said Israel intends to establish a 28-mile "security belt" in southern Lebanon. Reports say Israeli warplanes bombed a Syrian SAM-9 missile site in eastern Lebanon today.

CANADIAN DELEGATION MEETS ULANHU, WANG BINGNAN

OW092052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a visiting Canadian delegation of public figures led by Alice Griffiths, chairman of the Federation of Canada-China Friendship Association.

The visiting delegation arrived here September 3, and was feted on the evening by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

OFFICIAL LEADS INVESTMENT DELEGATION TO BRAZIL

OW071608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Rong Yiren, president and chairman of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, and the delegation he is leading left here by air tonight for a visit to Brazil at the invitation of the Brazilian Government.

During the two-week visit, the delegation will study the economic situation in Brazil and its absorption of foreign investment, and explore the possibilities of economic cooperation between the two countries.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 12TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Elections Held

OW100444 Beijing XINHUA in English 0425 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China held a plenary session here this morning to elect full members of the 12th Central Committee and members of the Central Advisory Commission.

When the elected 210 full members of the Central Committee and 172 members of the Central Advisory Commission were announced, the hall burst into warm applause, greeting the birth of the central organs of the party that will lead the whole party and the people of all nationalities of China in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Zhao Ziyang, the presiding chairman, presided over today's session.

One thousand five hundred and seventy-three delegates attended the session today.

The congress first approved the lists of candidates for the 12th Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the list of general scrutineers and scrutineers. The general scrutineers were Cheng Zihua and Gan Wethan.

The voting was conducted by secret ballot. Two delegates who failed to attend the session cast their votes in the mobile ballot box. The votes were counted by an electronic computer.

Other presiding chairmen of today's session were Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Wan Li and Xi Zhongxun.

The plenary session will resume tomorrow to elect alternate members of the Central Committee and members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Central Committee Namelist

OW100820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Following is the list of the 210 members of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Yu Mingtao, Yu Hongen, Wan Da, Wan Li, Wan Haifeng, Ma Wenrui, Ma Xingyuan, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Fang, Wang Meng, Wang Zhen, Wang Bingqian, Wang Hanbin, Wang Guangzhong, Wang Guangyu, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Quanguo, Wang Renzhong, Wang Kewen, Wang Chenghan, Wang Enmao, Wang Chonglun, Wang Chaowen (Miao), Wang Heshou, Wei Guoqing (Zhuang), You Taizhong, Mao Zhiyong, Ulanhu (Mongolian), Fang Yi, Basang (female, Tibetan), Deng Liqun, Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao (f.), Deng Jiaxian, Buhe (Mongolian), Ye Fei, Ye Jianying, Tian Jiyun, Bai Dongcai, Ismail Amat (Uygur), Xing Yanzi (f.), Lu Peijian, Zhu Yunqian, Zhu Guangya, Zhu Muzhi, Qiao Shi, Qiao Xiaoguang, Wu Jinghua (Yi), Ren Zhongyi, Hua Guofeng, Xiang Shouzhi, Liu Zhen, Liu Zhengwei, Liu Huaqing, Liu Zhijian, Liu Fuzhi, Liu Zhenhua, Jiang Zemin, Jiang Yonghui, Chi Biqing, An Pingsheng, Xu Jiatun, Sun Daguang, Yin Fatang, Yan Dongsheng, Su Gang, Su Yiran, Li Rui, Li Peng, Li Lian, Li Ziqi, Li Ligong, Li Dongye, Li Xiannian, Li Qiming, Li Xuezhi, Li Menghua, Li Xue, Li Senmao, Li Ruihuan, Li Ximing, Li Xipu, Li Desheng, Li Yaowen, Yang Bo, Yang Yong, Yang Di, Yang Chengwu, Yang Rudai, Yang Yichen, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yang Jingren (Hui), Yang Dezhong, Xiao Hua, Xiao Han, Xiao Quanfu, Wu Quanqing, Wu Xueqian, He Kang, He Dongchang, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Shen Tu, Shen Yinluo, Song Ping, Song Renqiong, Zhang Shou, Zhang Zhen, Zhang Tingfa, Zhang Zaiwang, Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Aiping, Zhang Zhixiu, Zhang Shuguang, Chen Yun, Chen Bin, Chen Lei, Chen Renhong, Chen Pixian, Chen Weida, Chen Xitong, Chen Guodong, Chen Fuhan, Chen Muhua (f.), Chen Puru, Lin Ruo, Lin Hujia, Lin Liyun (f.), Luo Qingchang, Zhou Hui, Zhou Zijian, Zhou Shizhong, Zhou Jiannan, Zheng Sansheng,

Zheng Tuobin, Xiang Nan, Zhao Shouyi, Zhao Xingyuan, Zhao Zhijian, Zhao Cangbi, Cho Nam Qi (Korean), Zhao Halfeng, Zhao Ziyang, Hao Jianxiu (f.), Hu Hong, Hu Sheng, Hu Lijiao, Hu Qiaomu,, Hu Qili, Hu Yaobang, Liu Lin, Rao Xingli, Hong Xuezhi, Yao Guang, Yao Yilin, He Jinheng, He Jingzhi, Qin Chuan, Qin Zhongda, Qin Jiwei, Yuan Baohua, Nie Rongzhen, Mo Wenxiang, Raidi (Tibetan), Gu Xiulian (f.), Qian Zhengying (f.), Qian Yongchang, Tie Ying, Tomur Dawamat (Uygur), Ni Zhifu, Xu Shaofu, Xu Xiangqian, Yin Yuan, Gao Yangwen, Guo Liwen (f.), Tang Ke, Huang Hua, Huang Zhizhen, Huang Xinting, Cui Naifu, Cui Yueli, Kang Shien, Kang Keqing (f.), Zhang Ze, Liang Biye, Liang Lingguang, Liang Buting, Peng Chong, Peng Zhen, Jiang Nanxiang, Han Xianchu, Han Peixin, Qin Yingji (Zhuang), Fu Kuiqing, Liao Linyi, Lu Dadong, Xie Xide (f.), Xue Zhenhua, Qiang Xiaochu, Xie Feng, Liao Hansheng, Liao Chengzhi, Seypidin (Uygur), Tan Youlin, Tan Qilong, Tan Shanhe, Xue Ju, Mu Qing (Hui), and Dai Suli.

Advisory Commission Namelist

OW100838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Following is the list of the 172-member Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Yu Guangyuan, Wan Yi (Manchu), Wang Ping, Wang Yiping, Wang Zigang, Wang Shitai, Wang Youping, Wang Bicheng, Wang Shangrong, Wang Shoudao, Wang Xinting, Tianbao (Tibetan), Wei Jie (Zhuang), Ou Mengjue (f.), Fang Qiang, Fang Zhichun, Yin Linping, Kong Yuan, Kong Shiquan, Deng Xiaoping, Gan Weihan, Ping Jiesan, Shuai Mengqi (f.), Bai Rubing, Feng Xuan, Feng Wenbin, Feng Jixin, Feng Jiping, Cheng Jun, Cheng Fangwu, Lu Zhengcao, Ting Mao (Mongolian), Wu Xiuquan, Ren Zhibin, Liu Jie, Liu Xiao, Liu Tianfu, Liu Zhanlian, Liu Jianzhang, Liu Shunyuan, Liu Junxiu, Liu Daosheng, Liu Jingfan, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua (Yao), Jiang Yizhen, Jiang Weiqing, Xu Shiyou, Sun Yefang, Du Ping, Du Yide, Li Da, Li Zhen (f.), Li Qiang, Li Yimang, Li Fengping, Li Jingquan, Li Renzhi, Li Chengfang, Li Zhimin, Li Yunchang, Li Jianzhen (f.), Li Zhuoran, Li Weihan, Li Baohua, Li Jiebo, Li Chuli, Li Jukui, Yang Shangkui, Yang Xianzhen, Xiao Ke, Xiao Jingguang, Xiao Wangdong, Wu De, Wu Kehua, Wu Liangping, Wu Fushan, Kuang Fuzhao, He Changgong, Wang Feng, Song Li, Song Shilun, Song Kanfu, Zhang Ce, Zhang Caiqian, Zhang Pinghua, Zhang Lingbin, Zhang Dazhi, Zhang Guangnian, Zhang Zhongliang, Zhang Bangying, Zhang Xiushan, Zhang Qilong, Zhang Weizhen, Zhang Jiafu, Lu Dingyi, Chen Zaidao, Chen Yeping, Chen Xilian, Chen Manyuan, Wu Xinyu, Fan Shiren, Lin Tie, Ouyang Shan, Luo Yuchuan, Luo Guibo, Jin Ming, Zhou Yang, Zhou Li, Zhou Lin, Zhou Renjie, Zheng Tianxiang, Zhao Lin, Zhao Xinchu, Zhao Wucheng, Zhao Jianmin, Zhao Yimin, Zhong Ziyun, Zhong Hanhua, Zhong Qiguang, Duan Junyi, He Biao, He Jinnian, Yuan Shengping, Yuan Renyuan, Geng Biao, Nie Fengzhi, Li Youwen, Xia Yan, Xia Zhixu (f.), Xia Shihou, Xia Zhengnong, Gu Zhuoyin, Qian Zhiguang, Xu Liqing, Gao Yang, Gao Kelin, Guo Feng, Guo Huaruo, Guo Shushen, Guo Hongtao, Tang Liang, Ji Pengfei, Huang Zhen, Huang Huoqing, Huang Oudong, Cao Ying, Cao Lihuai, Chang Lifu, Zhang Yun (f.) Yan Dakai, Yan Kuiyao, Peng Jiaqing, Peng Deqing, Han Nianlong, Hui Yuyu, Su Yu, Cheng Zihua, Cheng Shicai, Fu Zhong, Shu Tong, Zeng San, Zeng Sheng, Zeng Zhi (f.), Zhan Caifang, Yong Wentao, Liao Zhigao, Tan Zhenlin, Bo Yibo, Huo Shilian, and Wei Jinshui

I. 10 Sep 82

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Nonmembership Requests

OW100854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- The presidium of the current national party congress sent letters today to three party veterans, granting their requests not to be candidates for members of the Central Advisory Commission or the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

The letters were addressed to Yang Xiufeng, 85, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese Peoples Political Consultative Conference, and Wang De, 76, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, whose names were originally on the preliminary list of candidates for the members of the Central Advisory Commission; and to Xu Zailian, 63, advisor to the Ministry of Coal Industry, whose name was originally on the preliminary list of candidates for the members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

After learning of the proposed candidacy, the three veterans had written letters to central leading comrades, asking not to be candidates. The presidium of the congress had agreed after carefully studying their requests in the light of their health conditions and sincere hopes.

In the reply letters to the three veterans, the congress presidium, on behalf of the congress delegates, paid sincere regards to them for the important contributions they had made to the party and country in the long years of revolution and construction, and expressed the hope that they would continue to show concern for the cause of the party and people. The letters wished them good health and a long life.

Ye Jianying at PLA Discussion

OW091214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying and Nie Rongzhen attended a meeting of the delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China here this afternoon.

Ye and Nie, both in their eighties, said as old soldiers they were very happy to meet the delegates. They urged the army delegates to study hard and, under the leadership of the party, do well in the cooperation between the old and young cadres and in the succession of the younger cadres to the old ones and achieve greater successes in all fields of army work.

The P.L.A. delegates also discussed the formal lists of the candidates for the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Satellite Launching Hailed

OW091619 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- The presidium of the 12th CPC National Congress sent a message today to all comrades participating in the launching of a scientific experiment satellite in our country, congratulating them on another success in launching such a satellite. The text of the greeting message follows:

To all comrades participating in the work of launching the scientific experiment satellite, via the National Defense Scientific, Technological and Industrial Commission:

Just when the 12th CPC National Congress is in session, we have learned of your success in launching a scientific experiment satellite. This is another victory won by implementing the party's policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.

We extend our warm congratulations to all scientists, technicians, workers, cadres and PLA commanders and fighters participating in the research, manufacturing, testing, tracking, control and technical reliability of the satellite. It is hoped that you will conscientiously sum up experience, make constant efforts and strive for new contributions to help China scale new heights in science and technology and realize the four modernizations.

[signed] Presidium of the 12th CPC National Congress

9 September 1982

Editorial on CPC Constitution

OW091019 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- RENMIN RIBAO 10 September editorial: "Build the Party Into a Strong Core for Leading the Cause of Socialist Modernization;" the text follows:

The 12th CPC Congress has discussed and approved the new "constitution of the Communist Party of China." The new CPC constitution is a precious crystallization of the party's historical experience and collective wisdom. It is an important guarantee for building our party into a stronger organ in the new historical period. Just as many delegates have said: The new party constitution extensively absorbs the ideas of all comrades of the party, sums up both positive and negative experience of our party accumulated over the past years, in particular the negative experience of the "Cultural Revolution," and inherits and develops the strong points of the party constitution approved at the Seventh CPC Congress and the party constitution approved at the Eighth CPC Congress. The new party constitution is the best party constitution since the founding of our party.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, more and more comrades have come to realize that the party constitution approved by the 11th CPC Congress had serious shortcomings. It failed to eliminate the influence of the errors of "left" deviation and for a long time could not meet the situation and needs of the new period. It had to be greatly and fundamentally revised. The general principle of the revision of the party constitution is to meet the characteristics and needs of socialist modernization in the new period, set stricter demands on party members, increase the fighting power of party organs and keep to and improve party leadership.

In the first place, the new party constitution has a general program with a relatively perfect content which succinctly summarizes the party's program. Lenin pointed out: "A program is of great significance in terms of a political party's unity and its consistent activities." In the new party constitution, the general program summarily and vividly makes a Marxist statement on the nature and guiding ideology of the party, the theory and practice of scientific socialism, the principal contradictions in China's society and the party's general task at the present stage, the basic requirements for strengthening party construction and how the party correctly plays the leading role in state affairs. Compared with the party constitution approved at the 11th CPC Congress, changes in the new party constitution are greatest in its general program. It unquestionably shows that our party has thoroughly broken with the so-called "theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and has built its program on the scientific foundation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This is of decisive significance in terms of our party's healthy development.

One important characteristic of the new party constitution lies in its provisions on requirements of party members, party cadres and primary party organizations respectively which are stricter than those stipulated in any of the past party constitutions. The reason for this is that our party, quite unlike what it was before its seizure of political power of the whole country, has become the major party that leads in exercising political power throughout the country. Not only this, it is also because our party is charged with the important responsibility of leading the drive for socialist modernization.

This makes it mandatory to improve the quality of our party members and cadres so that they will be able to shoulder their heavy historical burden. The requirements of party members set in the new party constitution are, in a nutshell, that they must serve the people heart and soul and fight throughout their lives for the realization of communism without hesitating to sacrifice all that they have. In the light of the new situation, it emphasises that a member of the Communist Party of China will always be a part of the ordinary laboring people and that no Communist Party member shall seek any personal profits and special privileges except for the individual benefits and work functions and powers that fall within what has been defined by the system and policies. The new party constitution guarantees the proper rights of party members. At the same time, it also stipulates eight duties that party members must fulfill. These include: Execute the party's decisions perseveringly, do any job and fulfill actively any task assigned them by the party; play an exemplary vanguard role in production and other work, study and social activities; absolutely never use public office for personal gain or to benefit oneself at the expense of the public; firmly oppose factionalism; be bold in backing good people and good deeds and fighting against bad people and bad deeds. The new party constitution has laid down even stricter requirements on party cadres. In addition to the call that they must play an exemplary role in fulfilling their duties as party members, leading party cadres at all levels should also meet six basic requirements. These include: Be able to adhere to the socialist road, fight against the hostile forces disrupting socialism and combat all erroneous tendencies inside and outside the party; persistently proceed from reality and properly carry out the line, principles and policies of the party; be fervently dedicated to the revolutionary cause, be imbued with a strong sense of political responsibility and be qualified in knowledge and ability for their leading posts; have a democratic work style and consciously accept criticism and supervision by the party and the masses; observe and uphold the rules and regulations of the party and the state and combat all acts of abusing power and seeking personal gain. The new party constitution is more detailed and thorough than the past ones in defining the tasks of the primary party organizations. The major tasks of the primary organizations are to educate and supervise party members and party cadres truly fulfilling their duties as defined in the party constitution and to carry out the role they are expected to play. The new party constitution clearly stipulates that primary organizations should educate party members, cadres and all other functionaries and ensure that they strictly observe the law and administrative discipline and that none of them infringe upon the interests of the state, the collective and the masses.

All these provisions are there because there is no mistaking what they are aimed at. They prove that our party expects its members to be qualified members and its cadres qualified cadres and that it expects the party organizations to play an important role in this regard. Whether or not party members and party cadres are qualified has a bearing on whether or not the party has the fighting capability, enjoys prestige among the masses and can exercise correct leadership. It is of particular importance today to adhere to the criteria set for party members and the requirements set for party cadres. To be a qualified party member or a qualified cadre, one must meet the provisions in the party constitution. He must practice communism, have a firm communist ideal and belief, display the communist spirit of total dedication, possess communist morality and quality and be able to maintain communist purity under all circumstances. It is true that the new party constitution has laid down stricter requirements of party members and party cadres than any of the past party constitutions. However, as long as we are truly faithful to the cause of communism, it is completely necessary and completely possible for us to meet these requirements.

The new party constitution has made some relatively important changes in the party's organizational system. There is no chairmanship but only the post of general secretary in the party Central Committee. The party congresses at the central level and the provincial, municipal and autonomous region level respectively elect their party committees, advisory commissions and commissions for inspecting discipline at the corresponding levels.

The advisory commissions at the above-mentioned two levels serve respectively as political assistants and consultants to the party committees at the corresponding levels. This arrangement not only facilitates cooperations between new and old cadres and the new replacing the old, but it also helps strengthen party unity. The central and all local commissions for inspecting discipline supervise the party committees and their members at the corresponding levels below the party Central Committee within the limits stipulated by the party constitution and may report to the Central Committee any violation of party discipline by members of the Central Committee. In addition to being led by party committees at the corresponding levels, the lower commissions for inspecting discipline are also led by the higher commissions for inspecting discipline. Thus, the commissions for inspecting discipline as an organization are a complete system from the top level to the grassroots level, and their competence is also greatly strengthened compared with the past.

With regard to the party's democratic centralism and party discipline, the new party constitution has set more generous and specific stipulations. It elucidates more systematically and completely than before the basic principle of democratic centralism. Stipulations such as "the party forbids all forms of personality cult" have been added. The new party constitution has also set many corresponding stipulations on the duties, limits of authority and the mutual relations between the central and local authorities and between the higher and lower levels and on the relationship between party members and organizations so that the party's democratic centralism can be more strictly guaranteed. The new party constitution has laid great emphasis on strengthening party discipline. It clearly stipulates that the principle of all party members being equal before party discipline be carried out. It stresses that the party does not allow for any special party member not to participate in the party's organizational life or not to accept supervision by the masses within and without the party. It stipulates that party members violating party discipline shall be duly criticized or punished. It also stipulates that those who violate administrative discipline or state law shall be handled according to administrative discipline and state laws. It also stipulates that the party constitution shall be observed and party members' rights shall be respected when discipline is imposed. The many new stipulations in the new party constitution concerning democratic centralism and party discipline are the summation of historical experience and lessons and are essential to strengthening inner-party democracy, guaranteeing the normalization of inner-party political life, consolidating party solidarity and unity and improving the party's fighting power.

History proves that without CPC leadership there could be no victory for the Chinese revolution. Likewise, without party leadership there can never be victory for the cause of socialism in China. The very key to our adherence to the four basic principles lies in our upholding party leadership. When speaking about upholding party leadership, some party members always say that this is a call addressed to the masses outside the party. This is not a comprehensive view. The call to uphold party leadership is addressed first to our party. How can we uphold party leadership if the party's line, principles and policies are not correct, if the party itself is not in a high state of political and ideological harmony, if party organizations are lax and loose and soft and powerless, if the party does not have a good work style and does not observe strict and impartial discipline and if party members are not able to give play to their role as exemplary vanguards? The party has been able to exercise its leadership not by issuing commands and orders but by being correct and strong. In order to uphold party leadership, it is necessary to improve party leadership. Therefore, for the purpose of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the period of great historical change, we must exert our utmost to raise party building to a new level and make the party really become the strong core of leadership in the drive for the four modernizations.

The new party constitution has been formulated precisely for the purpose of meeting the characteristics and requirements of the new historical period. Holding high the banner of communism, it applies the ideological system of communism in solving the new problems and new tasks the party finds in the ideological, political and organizational areas and sets forth correct provisions concerning a series of major questions in party life. It is the brilliant guide that will ensure that our party will advance victoriously. This set of the most fundamental party rules and regulations has now been approved by the party's national congress. All Communist Party members, party cadres in particular, must conscientiously and thoroughly study and implement the new party constitution together with their study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th CPC National Congress. We are convinced that when everyone in the party resolutely acts in accordance with the new party constitution, our party style will undergo a fundamental change for the better, the fighting capacity of the party will be considerably enhanced, our party will take on a completely new look and a new situation of vigor and vitality never before seen in the course of socialist modernization under the party's leadership will emerge.

JIEFANGJUN BAO on Constitution

OW100131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1600 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- Today's JIEFANGJUN BAO and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO publish editorials on studying the new party constitution.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial, under the title "Conscientiously Carry Out Education on the New Party Constitution," states: A new party constitution conforming to the characteristics and needs of socialist modernization during the new period has now been officially published after deliberation and adoption by the 12th CPC National Congress. This is the fundamental law for the construction of our party. It is of extreme importance to upholding and improving party leadership, raising the quality of our party members and cadres ideologically, politically and organizationally, boosting the fighting capacity of party organizations and ensuring the realization of the great goal of building a modern socialist powerful country. Party organizations at all levels in the whole army must conduct extensive and serious education on the new party constitution with a view toward unifying and guiding the thinking and actions of the broad masses of party members.

The editorial continues: Experience since the founding of our country has fully borne out the fact that the party, because of its leading position in the state and in social activities, must place strict demands on all party organizations and on party members. The new party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress stresses the strict demands on party members and clearly stipulates what kind of person a Communist Party member should be and who is qualified for party membership. It demands that Communist Party members must understand the nature, position and role of the party, the criteria for party members and their duties and must work unwaveringly all their life for the realization of communism. As for leading party cadres at all levels, the new party constitution not only requires them to perform in an exemplary way their duties as party members but also sets higher demands on them than on ordinary party members. In particular, it stipulates that leading party cadres at all levels must be able to adhere to the socialist road, fight against the hostile forces disrupting socialism and combat all erroneous tendencies inside and outside the party. They must be able to conduct earnest investigations and studies, persistently proceed from reality and properly carry out the line, principles and policies of the party. They must be fervently dedicated to the revolutionary cause and imbued with a strong sense of political responsibility and be qualified for their leading posts in organizational ability, general education and vocational knowledge. They must have a democratic work style and maintain close ties with the masses. They must exercise their functions and powers in a proper manner and combat all acts of abusing power and seeking personal gain. In addition, they must be good at uniting with a large number of comrades while upholding the party's principles.

We hope that leading party cadres at all levels in the army will have a serious grasp of these stipulations in the party constitution and resolutely comply with them. Especially those leading cadres with long party standing and at high positions who must put strict demands on themselves to meet the criteria for party members and the requirements for cadres as stipulated in the party constitution and must play an exemplary role in every aspect.

The editorial stresses: Lofty ideals and firm confidence are spiritual pillars which we cannot do without and sources which provide us with strength for action. Any Communist Party member must take communism as his lofty ideal and persistently use communist ideology to guide his thinking and action if he is to become a true vanguard fighter of the working class, fulfill the historical duty at his fighting post and contribute as much as he can to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. As long as we comply with the demands in the new party constitution, arm our minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, firmly uphold the communist ideal and display a high degree of political consciousness in all aspects, we will surely be able to stand all tests and make due contributions in the struggle to fulfill our historical tasks for the new period.

The editorial sets the following demands: First, party organizations at all levels in the army should pay attention to studying the party constitution. It is necessary to study it in conjunction with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, Comrade Ye Jianying's speech, Comrade Chen Yun's speech and other documents of the congress. It is necessary to grasp the contents of the party constitution in light of the reality and historical experience in building the party. Party committees at all levels should be the first ones to study the party constitution conscientiously, pay attention to its key points and understand and grasp them. Second, it is essential to implement the party constitution. Once it is adopted, the party constitution is the general law for the whole party, and every Communist Party member must take action to implement it earnestly.

Entitled "Be the Party's Able Assistant and Reliable Reserve Force -- Study Chapter X of the New Party Constitution: 'Relationship Between the Party and the Communist Youth League,'" The ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO editorial states: The new party constitution restores the tradition of the Eighth CPC National Congress by including a chapter on the "Relationship Between the Party and the Communist Youth League." This fully reflects the great importance that the party attaches to the CYL organization and vividly manifests its deep concern about the young generation. The 48 million CYL members and the large number of CYL cadres are thus greatly inspired and profoundly educated. We believe that the study and implementation of the new party constitution are bound to further arouse the feeling of pride among CYL members and cadres, make all comrades in the CYL more clearly aware of their historical tasks and enable them to firmly follow the party to create a new situation of socialist modernization. The editorial adds: The 12th CPC National Congress has set forth the fighting task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization before the whole party and all people in the country. The CYL must hold high the banner of communism, must use communist ideals, faith and ethics as well as revolutionary discipline and modern knowledge of science and culture to educate the young generation and must lead young peoples to take an active part in the great practice of the communist movement.

Praise from Democratic Leaders

OW100517 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA) -- More than 70 responsible persons of various democratic parties, non-CPC democrats and well-known figures from various circles, attending the 12th CPC National Congress as observers, continued group meetings on the mornings of 4, 7 and 8 September to discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report.

Shi Liang, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, said: The responsible persons of democratic parties deem it a great honor to attend the 12th CPC National Congress as observers. History has proven that the great, glorious and correct CPC is the force at the core leading the people of various nationalities to triumphantly march forward. Without the CPC, there could have been neither New China nor socialism.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, talked with excitement about the changes in Xizang, which he saw during his recent inspection tour there. Considerably great improvement [xiang dang da di gai shan 4161 3981 1129 4104 2395 0810] has been made in the relations among various nationalities and great developments have been made in the relations between the party and the masses and between the armymen and the civilians, he said.

He said: All these are the results of the implementation of the policies concerning the nationalities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Facts have educated me that the CPC is great. I think that I have taken a correct road by following the CPC in the past 30 years. I am still comparatively young. I want to work more for the socialist motherland and contribute to strengthening the unity among nationalities.

Ji Fang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, said: Both the speech and the report delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress point out the necessity to establish socialist spiritual civilization with communist thinking as its core while creating a high degree of material development. This is a very important point and a project of vital and lasting importance.

Burhan, honorary president of the Chinese Islamic Association, expressed his belief that the correct guiding principles formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress will surely create a new situation for undertaking the socialist modernization program in an all-round way, further prosper the CPC and the socialist cause, make our country still more powerful and cause our 1 billion people of various nationalities to gradually become well-off.

Liang Shumin, a well-known figure, said: In the past 3 decades and more, our country, under the CPC leadership, has made great achievements. It has also taken some tortuous roads. The present period is the best in our country. The current party congress emphasizes collective leadership, democracy and legal system. This is very important.

Huang Zhicheng, who flew an airplane back to the motherland's mainland from Taiwan 1 year ago, said with emotion at the meeting: During visits and on-the-spot investigations in past year, I have seen the profound changes in the motherland's mainland and the very high prestige enjoyed by the CPC among the people. The speakers at the meeting also included Hu Yuzhi, Yan Jici, Qu Wu, Zheng Dongguo, Gan Cisen, Hou Jingru, Chu Tunan, Sa Kongliao, Li Wenyi, Fei Xiaotong, Pu Jiexiu, Wang Guangying, Xu Boxin, Jin Shanbao, Sun Chengpei, Rong Yiren, Wu Xuezhi, Luo Shuzhang, Hu Ziying, Liu Nianzhi, Zhang Jingli, Wang Li, Peng Huanwu, and Tang Peisong.

Cooperation With Other Parties

HK100700 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 , 4

[Article by Ma Heqing [97456 7729 7230]: "Being Utterly Sincere Toward One Another, Sharing Weal and Woe -- Interviewing Representatives of Various Democratic Parties Attending the 12th Party Congress as Observers"]

[Text] When the 12th CPC National Congress was opened, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening address: "China's democratic parties fought with our party in the period of the democratic revolution and have advanced and undergone tests together with us in the period of socialism. In the construction work ahead, our party will continue its long-term cooperation with all patriotic democratic parties and all patriotic democrats. Here, on behalf of our party, I wish to express our sincere gratitude to all democratic parties and all our friends without party affiliation."

At that time, we found out that in the conference hall there were a score of representatives from eight democratic parties, including the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, China Democratic League, China Democratic National Construction Association, China Association for Promoting Democracy, Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, China Zhi Gong Dang, Jiu San Society and Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, and other well-known personages from various circles in society. All the delegates warmly applauded to pay warmhearted tribute to our party's friends.

On the eve of the convocation of the party congress, this reporter interviewed several leaders of the democratic parties. They warmly congratulated the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress. Mao Hisheng, vice chairman of Jiu San Society, said: "To me, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was a great turning point, whereas the 12th party congress will mark the beginning of the great development of the socialist cause." Leaders of various democratic parties also mentioned that newspapers had recently published one piece of good news after another, such as the increase in industrial production, the bumper harvest in agriculture and the development of all trades and services. They added that there was further good news: various democratic parties are also developing, their work has been enlivened and the number of their members has also rapidly increased. Huang Dingchen, chairman of China Zhi Gong Dang, believed that in the past 3 years the most solid and vivid work had been carried out by various democratic parties since their founding. The number of the members of Zhi Gong Dang had increased by more than 200 percent. Realizing that all members of the China Democratic League are making contributions to the four modernizations, their 82-year-old chairman, Shi Liang, said happily: This year, eight members of our democratic league have been elected national model workers!

Leaders of various democratic parties greatly appreciated the new situation created by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They said: The new successes scored by various democratic parties cannot be separated from this new situation. Last January, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "We should clearly tell the whole party and friends outside the party that we should truly establish sincere relations with friends outside the party and share weal and woe with them." Talking about this, leaders of various democratic parties were full of enthusiasm. Wang Kunlun, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said: "The CPC Central Committee intends to establish sincere relations and share weal and woe with nonparty personages. Comrades of the revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang are deeply touched by this. Under the leadership of the CPC, our organizations and members in various localities are working with one heart and one mind to exert their efforts in order to make China powerful and rich."

The CPC and various democratic parties have a long history of establishing sincere relations and sharing weal and woe. Scores of years ago, when the KMT reactionaries were brutally killing the Communists, the KMT leftists held high Dr Sun Yat-sen's banner of "entering into alliance with Russia and the Communists and supporting peasants and workers" to resolutely side with the Communists. In the winter of 1936, Shen Junru, Zhou Taofen, Sha Yanli, Shi Liang, Li Gongpu, Wang Zhaoshi, Zhang Naiqi and others took the lead in answering the call of the "1 August declaration" issued by the CPC Central Committee and urged that the civil war be stopped and a united resistance be formed against the Japanese aggressors. They were put into prison by the KMT reactionaries because of this. At that time, people called them the "seven gentlemen." Recalling this, Shi Liang said: "Among those seven persons, I am the only one who is still alive. I want to continue to make progress under the leadership of the CPC." Veteran members of the democratic league Wen Yiduo, Li Gongpu and Du Bingcheng, and leader of the peasants and workers democratic party Deng Yanda shed their blood in their struggle against the KMT reactionaries. In January 1949, when leading members of various democratic parties were entering the liberated area, Mao Zedong, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, and Zhu De, commander in chief of the PLA, sent a telegram to convey their solicitude. The telegram said ebulliently: "Over a long period in the past, all of you have exerted great efforts to promote the democratic cause. After arriving in the liberated area, you will certainly speed up the progress of New China's construction."

Since the founding of New China, under the leadership of the CPC, friends from various democratic parties have been enthusiastically working for the socialist cause. The China Democratic League, Jiu San Society and China Association for Promoting Democracy, together with tens of thousands of intellectuals, are taking part in economic and cultural construction. The China Zhi Gong Dang has done a lot of work to encourage returned overseas Chinese and their relatives to support the construction of the motherland. Under very difficult conditions, the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League is striving for the reunification of the motherland. The China Democratic National Construction Association works hand-in-hand with the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce to suggest ways and means for speeding up economic construction. Their suggestions have been directly sent to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. They have played a good role in promoting national construction.

When the party and government has made mistakes or shortcomings in their work, our friends from various democratic parties pertinently have criticized us. Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice Premier Chen Yi, who had frequently contacted various democratic parties, called friends from democratic parties "friends who can give forthright admonition." What are "friends who can give forthright admonition?" They are friends who show utter devotion and can point out shortcomings in our work without mincing words. During the war years, they were our comrades in arms, and during the period of construction, they are our friends who can give forthright admonition. The brotherly relations between the CPC and various democratic parties are a reliable basis for the implementation of the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision."

In their speeches, leaders of various democratic parties also have talked about "sharing weal and woe." People have brought them honor. However, there has also been "disgrace." For instance, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," various democratic parties suffered a lot. When talking about this, some leaders of democratic parties shook their heads and said: No fuss about this matter any more now! Our present top priority task is to look forward and create a new socialist situation with one heart and one mind. Hu Juewen and Hu Ziang, members of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, went down to the grassroots units to carry out study and investigation, even though they were old and feeble. They wrote letters to the State Council, presenting suggestions for economic readjustment. Leading members of the China Democratic League, China Association for Promoting Democracy and Jiu San Society are improving their educational work and concentrating their efforts to speed up the work of training talented persons. While dwelling on the present work of various democratic parties, Ye Shengtao, 88-year-old vice chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, said: "The CPC and various democratic parties share weal and woe, because they believe that their goal and orientation of struggle are the same. They are concentrating their efforts to promote the interests of the state and people. They share honor if the state becomes rich and prosperous and the spiritual and material life of the people has been continuously enhanced. If they fail to attain this objective, this means their disgrace. Since they share weal and woe, they should exert concerted efforts in order to attain their common goal. Naturally, they show utter devotion and treat each other with absolute sincerity. They supervise and encourage each other." The above-quoted sincere and honest remarks of our revered Mr Ye express the desires of various democratic parties: Looking forward and working with one heart and one mind to make China rich and strong!

The Great Hall of the People echoed with prolonged applause. The CPC delegates and their comrades in arms and sincere friends from various democratic parties happily got together. As an old Chinese saying goes: "If brothers are of one heart and one mind, they can change clay into gold." We are now ushering in a new situation of changing clay into gold!

Writer Lauds Congress

HK100737 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Youheng [0702 2589 1854]: "Our Party Has Never Ceased Growing From Strength to Strength"]

[Text] My heart is filled with great excitement for I am attending the national party congress for the third time.

The plane is flying at a speed of 850 kilometers an hour. Looking out from the plane window, I see an unlimited expanse of clear sky and an endless sea of clouds. I am on my way to attend the 12th national party congress in Beijing. My thoughts wander back to events of the past. In 1939 I set off from Guangdong to attend the 7th national party congress in Yanan and traveled on foot all the way through various anti-Japanese guerrilla areas and base areas. It was a long and difficult journey, and I had to make detours and fight my way over several thousand li. It took me 1 year and 1 month to reach Yanan. The 7th party congress was held 4 years later. After the congress, it took me almost the same time to travel on foot back to Guangdong again. At present, it takes only 2 1/2 hours to travel from Guangzhou to Beijing. Therefore I think that the cause of our party has again become prosperous and flourishing. It is again advancing at a new high speed from the new starting point.

When the 7th party congress was held, the party was barely 24 years old. The party made many mistakes in its infancy and youth and did not know how to carry out work based on reality. After I arrived in Yanan and heard many lectures given by Comrade Mao Zedong on opposing subjectivism and dogmatism, I began to understand that work should be carried out based on reality. In the hall of the Central Party School hung an inscription with four large characters: "Seek truth from facts." It was written by Comrade Mao Zedong. In 1942 we began the study of rectifying the party's work style with opposing subjectivism as the main theme, and later on, summed up the history of the party since its founding and passed a resolution on certain historical questions. All this was for the sake of making proper preparations for the seventh national party congress. The seventh party congress was extremely practical and realistic and the result of it was that we very quickly scored victories in the war of resistance against Japan and in the liberation war.

I also attended the eighth national party congress. This congress which carried on the ideological line of seeking truth from facts as stipulated by the seventh party congress, was a correct one.

Unfortunately, some abnormal conditions began to appear in the party afterwards, particularly in the appearance of the personality cult. This was an obscurant disease. The appearance of the Lin Biao and "gang of four" counterrevolutionary cliques brought about 10 years of internal disorder. At that time, like many other comrades, I was at a loss and did not know what to do.

Everything is all right at present. Having survived the disaster, I am again able to see that our party has finally brought order out of chaos and returned to the line of seeking truth from facts as stipulated by the 8th party congress. With the convening of the 12th party congress, I am once more involved in a period of great historical change and have become a deputy to the national party congress. I see that our party has been completely restored to health and is even stronger and wiser than before. Is this not correct? We have resolutely smashed the long-standing ideological fetters of dogmatism and personality cult. This is something we have never done or even dared to contemplate before.

Our party is not likely to grow senile. It is a strong collective which constantly replenishes its ranks with outstanding new elements and never ceases growing from strength to strength.

I am a reporter, and if you ask what I see in the congress this is what I will say. If you ask for my impression, this is also what I will say. I am also a writer, and should report this good news. I pledge in my future work to strive for the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and to contribute my effort to the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Zhou Zijian on Work in Anhui

OW090845 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Article by Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee: "The Spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee Leads Us To Make a Historic Change"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has opened ceremoniously. This congress is of great significance and has far-reaching effects in our party's history. It is a most important meeting since the Seventh CPC National Congress. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech carefully sums up our party's historical experience and clearly sets forth the tasks of this congress and the work orientation for the whole party in the future. The report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the party Central Committee makes a summing up of the historic change during the past 6 years following the downfall of the gang of four, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and sets forth the great objectives of the party for the new historical period. It is a programmatic document for us to strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's report states that a historic change has been brought about in our country. This historic change fully indicates that the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are absolutely correct and are a fundamental guarantee for our great success in eliminating chaos and restoring order. This change can be seen from the situation of the whole country and also from what has happened in Anhui.

Anhui has undergone a radical change since the latter half of 1977 when the party Central Committee solved the questions of leaders of the provincial CPC committee by sending Comrades Wan Li and Gu Zhuoxin to take charge of the committee. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee has firmly implemented the party's line, principles and policies, taken a series of resolute measures to eradicate the serious effects caused by the 10 years of internal disorder and achieved considerable results in this regard under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee. After Comrade Wan Li transferred to work at the central level, Comrade Zhang Jingfu succeeded him to be in charge of the work of the provincial CPC committee. Following the achievements already made, the provincial CPC committee continued to implement the instructions of the party Central Committee. In particular, it did much work in the fields of economic construction and political and ideological education. The initiative of people on all fronts was aroused, and an excellent situation has been developed.

A review of the past shows that the work done by the provincial CPC committee over the previous years can be summed up as follows: It resolutely and decisively eliminated chaos and restored order, broke the longtime shackles of leftist mistakes in all fields, and insisted on the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. As concrete steps, it firmly grasped two basic questions concerning the overall situation while eliminating chaos and restoring order. This resulted in the development of the overall situation in the province. One basic question was the necessity to resolutely comply politically with the party Central Committee's plan, that is, to carry out unremitting struggle to heal the severe wounds resulting from the 10 years of internal disorder. In this regard, efforts were concentrated on four tasks during the past years:

1. In-depth struggle was waged to expose and criticize the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, and the masses were mobilized to boldly carry out the exposure-criticism-investigation struggle by expelling all interference. A great victory was scored in this struggle.

2. A great number of frameups, false charges and wrong sentences were corrected in a timely manner, and the party's policies on cadres and intellectuals were put into practice. Up to now, 99.86 percent of the cases in the province during the Great Cultural Revolution have been reexamined and resettled. This has stirred up our comrades' enthusiasm to work hard.

3. The leading groups at all levels were readjusted, consolidated and strengthened. Our examination over the past several years has shown that the majority of the leading groups have fighting power. In the face of the natural disasters of floods in 1980, particularly in the face of the very large floods of this year, which exceeded the floods of August 1975 in scope, the leading cadres at all levels stepped out bravely and stood resolutely at the forefront of the struggle. They led the broad masses in struggling with the floods and thus ensured the safety of the Huai He dikes and various reservoir dams during the floods and protected the people's lives and property.

4. We upheld the four basic principles and the guiding principles for inner-party political life and waged constant and resolute struggles against various erroneous and unhealthy tendencies. At the same time, we achieved fairly good results in carrying out party work style and discipline education among the broad masses of party members and cadres by citing typical cases of some cadres' serious violations of the law and discipline and those who abused power to seek special privileges. It is precisely because we eliminated chaos and restored order in these fields that the political situation in Anhui over the last few years has been fairly stable [bi jiao wen ding] and we have been able to implement the party's various principles and policies in a fairly good way. This is an important aspect in which we have won great victories in eliminating chaos and restoring order and achieved the great historic change.

Another basic question we solved was that we paid great attention to agriculture and firmly corrected longstanding leftist mistakes in economic work. In his opening speech, Comrade Xiaoping has pointed out that in our modernization program, we must proceed from China's realities, integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics -- this is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up long, historical experience. We committed leftist mistakes in the past basically because we lost contact with China's realities. What the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee did was basically correct because it adhered to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and closely integrated Marxism-Leninism with the realities of China's socialist construction.

Let us take a look at the situation in Anhui. In order to overcome leftist mistakes in economic work, Anhui first made a breakthrough in agriculture. This played an important role in making the overall economic situation and political situation take a favorable turn. In the last 4 years the rural economic policies in Anhui have undergone a historic change. The change was essentially caused by great readjustment of the relations of production and by great reform of the agricultural management system. The readjustment and reform were carried out by eliminating chaos and restoring order politically, ideologically and theoretically; by making persistent and thorough criticism of erroneous, leftist rural policies; and by proceeding from realities and constantly summing up the masses' practical experience to gradually implement the system of responsibility for agricultural production throughout the province. To date, 97 percent of the production teams in the province have implemented the system of fixing output quotas on the household basis or the system in which each household retains everything produced on the land assigned to it after paying taxes and contributing its share to the accumulation and public welfare funds as a member of the collective. In recent years we have carried out a series of tasks to perfect the responsibility system. We have systematically summed up our experience in signing economic contracts, helping poor families, easing the peasants' burden and implementing the system of personal responsibility among the cadres.

We have also strengthened ideological and political work in rural areas. Many cultural centers have been set up in various localities and they play a great role in educating the peasants in collectivism and patriotism.

Since 1981 we have begun to implement in the province the responsibility system for production in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline undertakings and fishery. At present, the system of responsibility implemented throughout the rural areas has entered a stage of stability and perfection.

In the course of perfecting the responsibility system, specialized households, specialized workers and various kinds of new economic associations have emerged in many localities. Although they have only recently emerged, they have shown powerful vitality and scored marked economic results. What was especially valuable was the fact that when serious floods and waterlogging took place this year, the broad masses of peasants -- numbering over 1 million -- gathered at the embankments to combat the floods and carry out rescue work, fighting day and night at the river banks and reservoirs in spite of the danger and losses to production. Considering the entire situation, the masses in the flood-control areas opened the sluicegates and broke the embankments in time to let the floods pass through, thus ensuring the safety of the big Huai He dike. Facts have shown that the view that water conservation problems cannot be solved under the system of fixing output quotas on a household basis is groundless. The establishment of the responsibility system in agricultural production has promoted its development and economic prosperity in the rural areas. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province's total agricultural output value has increased by an average of 10.8 percent per year and total grain output has increased by an average of 6.5 percent per year. In 1981, the total grain output reached 36.3 billion jin, an all-time high for Anhui. In 1981 the province delivered and sold 9.4 billion jin of grain, an increase of 3.3 billion jin over 1978. The rate of commodities marketed rose from 20.4 percent in 1978 to 26 percent in 1981. In the past 3 years the province has turned over to the state 3.777 billion net jin of grain, averaging 1.26 billion jin per year, or an increase of 104.4 percent over the average yearly turnover of 616 million jin in the 16 years from 1963 to 1978. This year, despite the extraordinarily big floods, there was no reduction in the plan to deliver 1.6 billion jin of grain to the state. From the time of liberation to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Fengyang County's total grain output remained in the vicinity of 170 million jin. In the few years since the major production responsibility system [da bao gan] was implemented, very great changes have taken place; the county's total grain output in 1981 was 640 million jin, the amount of grain it delivered and sold was 235 million jin and the rate of commodities marketed reached 36 percent, averaging 2,500 jin delivered and sold by each household. It was a miracle for Fengyang.

In the past few years, the province has also made relatively great developments in industrial crops and in diversifying its economy. Its agricultural structure has undergone some changes and has begun to develop in a favorable direction. Following the developments in production, peasant incomes have increased and the life of peasants has been greatly improved. In 1981, the province's per capita income -- including income from sideline production -- was 199.69 yuan, or a net increase of 71.26 yuan over 1980; per capita income in 24 countries and municipalities exceeded 300 yuan with five counties recording per capita income of over 400 yuan. With such rapid development, it is possible to fulfill Comrade Hu Yaobang's demand for our province to increase per capita income to 200, 300, 400 and 500 yuan, each accounting for one-fourth of the province's localities, by 1985. Following developments in agricultural production, a new situation has taken place in which agriculture promotes industry, commodities and other undertakings. In the past, the foundation of Anhui's light industry was very weak, but in the past few years, a new situation has begun to emerge. Since 1979 light industrial output value has increased by an average of 11.1 percent per year.

In 1980, the proportion of light industrial output value exceeded that of heavy industry for the first time, and its proportion rose to 56.6 percent in 1981. In the first half of this year, light industrial output value increased by 18.3 percent over that for the same period of 1981. The problems in distribution, especially the difficulty in purchasing grain and oil, as well as the problems in delivering industrial products to the rural areas, are gradually being solved.

After eliminating chaos and restoring order and conscientiously implementing the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the political and economic situation in Anhui at present is fine. It has laid a good foundation for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. However, we still have many problems and difficulties, but we have the confidence and determination to do still better work in Anhui. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, we will certainly and conscientiously propagate and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and implement the party's principles and tasks for the new period as put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang; we will practically and firmly grasp well the four very important tasks put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping; we will realize a fundamental change for the better in the financial and economic situation, in social practices and in the party's work style within the next 5 years; and we will strive to fulfill the lofty aims put forward at the 12th CPC National Congress.

Television Coverage 9 Sep

HK100554 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 19 September carries various filmed reports in its newscast on the 12th CPC National Congress presidium meeting, Ye Jianying's attendance at a PLA congress delegation's meeting, and the activities of other congress delegates on 9 September.

The station's newscast begins with a 1-minute filmed report on the presidium meeting held earlier in the morning. The camera shows Hu Yaobang addressing the meeting and then an announcer explains that the meeting finalized the formal namelists of the candidates for the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, that the meeting adopted a resolution on the report on the work of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and submitted it to the congress for approval, and that the meeting also adopted the namelist of examiners and the chief examiner and will submit it for consideration by the delegations.

Next, the station shows a 4-minute filmed report on Ye Jianying and Nie Rongzhen attending a meeting of the PLA delegation to the congress. The film opens with a shot showing Ye, in uniform and assisted by an officer, and Nie, in a blue tunic, arriving at the room where the meeting is held. Then, Yang Shangkun gives a short speech welcoming them and asks them to say a few words. Ye speaks haltingly into a microphone, saying that he is glad to see everyone and wishes them well. He speaks very slowly and his words are slurred. Then, Nie, who is much more agile, takes over and talks about fostering young officers as the veterans' successors.

The newscast then continues with a 4-minute filmed report, in which a station reporter interviews a group of congress delegates from athletic circles. They talk about their determination to study the documents of the congress and strive to fight for the glory of the motherland in the field of international athletic competitions.

The last film in the newscast, which lasts 2 minutes, shows a meeting of delegates from Guangdong, in which red scarves from Guangdong Young Pioneers are presented to the oldest and youngest delegates.

In its special program on the congress at 1330 GMT, the station reruns all of the above films after the announcer reads the presidium's message hailing the successful launching of the scientific satellite.

WESTERN PRESS REPORTS OF 'PURGE' SAID FALSE

HK100132 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Sep 82 p 4

[*"It Seems To Me" column by "G.Z.": "Sometimes Foreign Press Can Be Wrong"*]

[Text] We are all journalists, we Chinese and our Western colleagues, and there shouldn't be much difference between us, and in truth there isn't -- not between the real professionals.

All of us need certain restrictions placed upon us by our respective laws and the limits of taste and good sense. We all conform, more or less willingly, to the editorial policies determined by our respective superiors. We also bind ourselves, almost by instinct; to codes of professional ethics.

And we are none the less happy, for we are realists. We agree that "freedom of the press" is a good and proper slogan. But we realize, if only unconsciously, that there will be an effort to repress it wherever the press and the establishment are antagonistic to each other.

On the other hand, we know that it will be zealously encouraged when the press shares responsibility with the establishment by printing only what is "fit to print."

An outstanding illustration of the latter case that immediately comes to mind is how the White House corps of correspondents helped to keep secret the physical condition of Franklin D. Roosevelt during the last two terms of his presidency. It was wartime, of course, which was incentive enough to protect the secret, but there was no lack of political animosity and other pressures to make them want to reveal it.

The majority of Western correspondents working in China are professionals: they report what they honestly believe and interpret it from their own viewpoints. Though we often don't agree with them, yet we can always agree to disagree, and on that basis we do have common goals and mutual respect.

There are a few, however, who are both over-zealous and sadly unprepared. Their wish to please their editors only magnifies their inadequacy. Young and ambitious, they want to see their bylines on the front page and to find favour with their bosses. If they succeed; is the fault entirely their own?

Creating 'Sensation'

To create some sort of sensation, they are not always above exaggeration or fabrication. They hope to score a scoop by uncovering some sort of chaos that has escaped their more experienced ~~confreres~~.

A couple of years ago, some newcomers to China were telling their readers that there was a strong wave of political dissidence in China -- all because there appeared on a stretch of wall in Beijing (which they nicknamed "Democracy Wall") a few dozen "big character" posters. These were merely the last vestiges of the "Cultural Revolution."

Rejecting friendly advice to show a little professional prudence, they refused to make the most elementary analysis of the situation. Ninety per cent of the posters aired only personal grievances that by no stretch of imagination could be considered political. The crowds in front of the wall may have looked large in photos printed in the West, but at no time did they exceed a fraction of one per cent of Beijing's population. Mostly, they were just curious passersby.

The only reason to recall that unpleasant period -- an example of sensational reporting that has not stood the test of time-- is the hope that experience, if not forgotten, can be a guide for the future. Unfortunately, not everyone learned the lesson. Now some are reporting that China is "launching headlong into a thorough purge" and "more political trials are in the offing."

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

They seized upon a story printed in a Shanghai newspaper about the trial of eight notorious cohorts of the gang of four for crimes committed during the "Cultural Revolution" and interpreted it as having taken place recently. Anyone acquainted with the Chinese language and China's history could see through the reporters' false conclusion that here was a case heralding a new "thorough purge" and "more political trials."

With no way to read minds, it is impossible to say whether the error was intentional or not. But at the least, it was poor journalism.

ZHOU ZIJIAN REPORTS ON ANHUI'S SITUATION

HK100342 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Zhou Zijiang [0719 1311 0256]: "The Spirit of the Third Plenary Session Has Guided Us To Realize the Great Historical Change"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has solemnly opened. The congress, with its extremely great significance and far-reaching influence in our party's history, is the most important meeting since the seventh plenary session. In his opening speech to the congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping precisely summed up the historical experience of our party and explicitly put forth the tasks of the congress and the direction for the whole party to march forward. The report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the party Central Committee triumphantly points out the historic changes over the past 6 years since the smashing of the gang of four and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and puts a magnificent goal before the party in the new historical period. The report is a program for us to strive for opening up a new situation in building socialist modernization in all all-round way.

In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang declared: Our country has undergone a historic change. This historic change fully shows that the line, principles and policies adopted by our party since the 3d plenary session of its 11th central committee are completely correct. They are the fundamental guarantee for our achieving great victories in eliminating chaos and restoring order. The judgment of the historic change conforms to the actual situation of China as well as the situation of Anhui Province. In the second half of 1977, in order to solve the leadership problem of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the central authorities dispatched Wan Li, Gu Zhuoxin and other comrades to take charge of the work of the provincial CPC committee. Since then, radical changes have taken place in Anhui. In particular, since the third plenary session, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee has firmly implemented the line, principles and policies of the party, and achieved great successes in adopting a series of resolute measures to wipe out the serious consequences of 10 years' internal strife. After Comrade Wan Li was transferred to the central government, Comrade Zhang Jingfu took charge of the work of the provincial CPC committee. On the basis of successes scored, the provincial CPC committee, continuing to follow a series of instructions of the central authorities, particularly carried out immense work in economic construction and political and ideological education. This aroused the enthusiasm of all fields and brought about a good situation.

In sum, over the past few years, the provincial CPC committee has resolutely eliminated chaos and restored order, broken away from the long and serious trammels of "leftist" mistakes in various fields and adhered to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. In order to eliminate chaos, restore order and improve the situation as a whole, we have specifically dealt with two fundamental problems which concern the overall situation.

One of the fundamental problems concerns the political sphere. To deal with it, we have resolutely acted according to the instructions of the central authorities on waging an unremitting struggle to repair the damages done by 10 years' internal strife. We have concentrated our efforts in the last few years on the following four tasks: 1) Penetratingly waging a struggle to expose and criticize the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. By fully arousing the masses and overcoming all obstructions, we launched the struggle to expose, criticize and investigate the crimes of the two cliques from a strategically advantageous position. We have scored great successes in the struggle. 2) Redressing a large number of unjust verdicts, false charges and mishandled cases and implementing the party's policies concerning cadres and intellectuals. Up to now, 99.86 percent of those cases occurring during the

"Cultural Revolution" in the province have been reexamined and reversed. This has aroused the enthusiasm of all people concerned. 3) Readjusting, consolidating and strengthening the leading groups at all levels. Through experience gained over the past few years, the majority of the leading groups are combat-worthy. In the 1980 flood disaster, particularly in this year's floods which were more serious than those of August 1975, leading cadres at all levels bolstered themselves and made a firm stand on the forefront to lead the masses in the struggle against the floods, ensuring the safety of all dykes and reservoirs on the banks of the Huai He during the high water season and protecting the people's life and property. 4) Upholding the four basic principles and "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and waging resolute and constant struggle against various erroneous and unhealthy tendencies. At the same time, we have achieved fairly good results in carrying out party work style and discipline education among party members and cadres by citing the typical cases of some cadre's serious violations of the law and discipline and those who have abused power to seek special privileges. It is precisely because we have eliminated chaos and restored order in these aspects that the political situation in Anhui over the last few years has been fairly stable and the party's various principles and policies could be implemented in a fairly good way. This is a great victory in eliminating chaos and restoring order and an important aspect of realizing the great historical change.

Another fundamental problem is in the economic sphere. To deal with it, we have paid close attention to agriculture as the central link and unwaveringly corrected the longstanding "leftist" mistakes in economic work. In his opening speech to the congress, Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: "In our modernization program, we must proceed from China's realities," "To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics; this is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up long, historical experience." The root cause of committing "leftist" mistakes in the past was divorce from China's realities. The basic reason for the correctness of the third plenary session lies in adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and closely integrating Marxism-Leninism with the practical conditions of socialist construction in China. In viewing Anhui Province, we see that in order to overcome the "leftist" mistakes in economic work, we first had to make a breakthrough in agriculture. This plays an important role in making the overall economic situation and political situation take a favorable turn. Over the past 4 years, a historical change has taken place in our province's rural economic policy. The essence of the change has been to greatly readjust the production relationship in the rural areas and adopt a great reform in agricultural management. The purpose of the readjustment and reform is to eliminate chaos and restore order politically, ideologically and theoretically, to continuously and penetratingly criticize the "leftist" mistakes in rural policies, and to unceasingly sum up the practical experience of the masses so as to gradually develop the production responsibility system to all the rural areas of our province according to local conditions. So far, 97 percent of the production teams in the province's rural areas have accepted the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and the system of fixing output quotas for individual households. In recent years, a lot of work has been done in perfecting the responsibility system and experiences have been summed up in establishing the contract labor system, assisting poor households, reducing the peasants' burdens and establishing the personal responsibility system for cadres. Political and ideological work has been intensified in the rural areas. A number of cultural centers have been set up in various localities. This has played a big role in educating peasants in collectivism and patriotism. Since last year, the production responsibility system has begun to develop in our province's forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery undertakings. The responsibility system has now stabilized and is more perfect in our province's rural areas.

In the course of perfecting the system, there has emerged in many localities households for specified jobs, specialized workers and various new types of economic united groups. Though fairly new, their great vitality has already been transformed into marked economic results. More commendably, when heavy flooding and waterlogging hit our province this year, millions of peasants, in disregard of their families safety and production losses, rushed to the river dikes and reservoirs to struggle against the flooding day and night. The masses of the people in the flood-threatened areas, taking the whole situation into consideration, punctually opened sluice gates and broke dykes in order to mitigate the flooding. Their action protected the main embankments of the Huai He from destruction. Facts have showed that it is groundless to say that the system of fixing output quotas for individual households is not applicable in water conservancy and irrigation work.

The adoption of the production responsibility system in agriculture has boosted development in farm production and bolstered the rural economy. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Anhui's total agricultural output value has been increasing at an average rate of 10.8 percent per year, and total grain output has been increasing at an average rate of 6.5 percent per year. Total grain output in 1981 was 36.3 billion jin, reaching the province's previous all-time record. Peasants sold 9.4 billion jin of grain to the provincial government in 1981, an increase of 3.3 billion jin as compared with 1978. The rate of marketable grain rose to 26 percent in 1981 from 20.4 percent in 1978. In last 3 years, Anhui Province has supplied the state with 3.777 billion jin of grain, an average rate of 1.26 billion jin each year. This is an increase of 104.4 percent as compared with a yearly supply of 616 million jin to the state in the 16 years from 1963 to 1978. In spite of the most serious flooding this year in Anhui, we are still striving to supply 1.6 billion jin of grain to the state this year as planned. From liberation to the third plenary session, Fengyang County continuously had a total grain output of about 170 million jin. But great changes took place after implementing the contract system in an overall way. Last year, the country reaped 640 million jin of grain and supplied the government with 235 million jin, making the rate of marketable grain 36 percent. On the average, every household sold 2,500 jin of grain to the government. This is a real miracle in the history of Fengyang County. Over the past few years, our province has also made great progress in industrial crops and diversified undertakings. The agricultural structure has changed and begun to develop toward a favorable cycle. With the development of production, the peasants' income has increased and their standard of living has greatly improved. Per-capita income in 1981 (including household sideline production) was 199.69 yuan, an increase of 71.26 yuan over 1980. There are now 24 counties (municipalities) in our province where per-capita income has exceeded 300 yuan; of these, 5 counties have a per-capita income of more than 400 yuan. On the basis of such a rate of development, it might be possible to accomplish in advance the demand which Comrade Hu Yaobang has set for our province that, by the end of 1985, the per-capita income in the countryside reach the levels of "two, three, four and five" hundred yuan, with each level representing 25 percent of the total income.

With development of agricultural production, a new situation has appeared in which agriculture is promoting the development of industry, commerce and other undertakings. The foundation of light and textile industries was very poor in Anhui Province in the past, but some progress have been made in these fields in recent years. Since 1979, the output value of light industry has increased at an average rate of 11.1 percent each year. In 1980, the proportion of light industry's output value in industry as a whole exceeded that of heavy industry for the first time. In 1981, the proportion of light industry's output value rose to 56.6 percent. In the first half of this year, the output value of light industry increased by 18.3 percent over the same period last year. Meanwhile, efforts are being made to solve the problem of commodity circulation, in particular, to overcome difficulties in supplying more daily necessities and industrial goods to the rural areas.

Through eliminating chaos and restoring order, the present political and economic situation in Anhui is good as a result of sternly implementing the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session. This has laid a sound foundation for creating a new situation of building socialism in an all-round way. Although we still have many problems and difficulties, we are confident and resolved to do the work in Anhui well. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, we will resolutely and seriously publicize and implement the spirit of "the 12th party congress" and carry out the principles and tasks that Comrade Hu Yaobang has put forward for the party in the new historical period. We will grasp firmly and well the four most important tasks put forth by Comrade Xiaoping, and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in our province's financial and economic situation, in social mood and in party style, so as to work hard for the realization of the magnificent strategic targets set by "the 12th party congress."

SHANGHAI CIRCULAR ON STUDYING CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OWI00400 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee issued a circular on studying documents of the 12th CPC National Congress on 3 September. Standing committee members of the municipal CPC committee and responsible comrades of some municipal departments, commissions and offices studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech on the afternoon of 4 September.

In its circular, the Shanghai Municipal CPC committee called on party and CYL members of the entire city to seriously read and study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and to propagate these documents among the masses.

Han Zheyi, secretary of the municipal CPC committee, presided over the study and discussion meeting of 4 September. He said, now that the municipal CPC committee has issued a circular on seriously studying documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, we should take the lead to study them beginning with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and excerpts of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report.

Speaking at yesterday's study and discussion meeting were also Comrade Yang Kai, Zhang Chengzong, Yang Shifa, Zhao Xingzhi, Ye Shangzhi and Li Peilan. They unanimously maintained that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech was concise and comprehensive and put forward many fundamental questions. Everyone was enlightened by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's elucidation of the historical position and great significance of the 12th CPC Congress in light of the 7th and 8th CPC Congress. After reviewing the party's history, everyone came to realize the importance of summing up historical experiences, both positive and negative.

The comrades said: The unhealthy tendencies and practices inside the party and in society are by no means the result of the open-door policy but the result of the failure of our ideological and practical work in catching up with the times. We must unswervingly implement the policy of opening our gates to foreign countries as pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. At the same time, we will maintain a clear head to resolutely resist the corruption caused by decadent foreign ideas.

After reviewing historical facts, the comrades said: Facts have fully borne out that our party has become more mature, and that our party is fully capable of leading the people of various nationalities of the whole country to open up new vistas in socialist modernization in all fields.

The study and discussion meeting will continue tomorrow afternoon.

GUANGXI URGES STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK100215 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The Guangxi Regional CPC Committee today issued a circular calling for conscientiously studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

The circular said: The 12th CPC Congress is the most important congress since the 7th CPC Congress. The documents adopted at the congress, including Comrade Hu Yaobang's report "Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization," the CPC constitution, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, and the speeches by Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun, have scientifically summed up the experience obtained in the course of achieving the magnificent historical triumph following the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. These documents have correctly laid down the great tasks for the party in the new historical era. All these documents, which embody the brilliant Mao Zedong Thought, have provided the guidelines for the socialist modernization construction in our country.

All party members and cadres must conscientiously study and understand the spirit of these documents and take the lead in implementing the guidelines laid down in them. We must make full use of all propaganda media, including newspapers, periodicals, radio and television stations and so on, and various propaganda forms to carry out propaganda work penetratingly, meticulously, step by step and in a planned way, so these documents will be widely known in every household.

On the basis of widely studying, organs, enterprises and public organizations may organize rotational training classes for cadres to study the political report of the 12th CPC Congress and for party members to study the CPC constitution. They may further organize studies to solve the actual problems of their own units.

The party and government cadres at various levels must take the lead in studying. They must be more earnest in studying than others and must give necessary study guidance to ordinary cadres and the masses. In studying, they must pay attention to understanding the spiritual substance of the documents as well as to integrate the studies with the actual situation, so as to advance the work in their own regions and units. Through studying and propaganda, we must help the vast number of party members, cadres and the people of all nationalities throughout the region to reach unanimity of ideological understanding under the banner of the 12th CPC Congress; further strengthen our consciousness and steadfastness in building socialism with a distinctive Chinese feature; brace ourselves and strive with one heart and one mind to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and accomplish the party's magnificent goals.

HUBEI CONFERENCE HAILS HU YAOBANG REPORT

HK090955 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] After the comrades attending the Hubei provincial conference on rural work had studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's report on the agricultural production responsibility system delivered at the 12th CPC Congress, they said that summing up experiences, gradually reaching perfection and tapping potential are important work to further do a good job concerning the agricultural production responsibility system. While analyzing the rural situation, the comrades said that since the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee, through implementing the party's rural policies, particularly the responsibility system of linking remuneration with output, rural areas in our province have achieved a gratifying situation in which agricultural development has been speeded up, the total value of agricultural output has increased relatively greatly, the quantity of agricultural and sideline products supplied to the state has increased and peasants' livelihood has remarkably improved.

However, many peasants are worried about changes in policy. Therefore, they have not devoted their energies to the fulfillment of their contracts, particularly regarding long-term agricultural construction. Comrade Hu Yaobang clearly announced in his report at the 12th CPC Congress that it is necessary to adhere for a long time to the many forms of the production responsibility system which rural areas have established over the past few years. We can gradually perfect it only on the basis of summing up the masses' practical experiences, and we cannot go against the masses' will and rashly change it; we must not take the road back. This passage has fully affirmed the achievements in implementing the agricultural production responsibility system in rural areas over the past few years and has pointed out the orientation for our work. This will have a profound and active influence on reassuring the public and speeding up agricultural development.

While studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's statement on the agricultural production responsibility system, the comrades attending the provincial conference on rural work also pointed out: Although the might of the agricultural production responsibility system is obvious to all, the results produced by the system are preliminary and its potential is still very great. Due to the fact that it has been implemented for only a short time, leaders have had insufficient practical experience and their work style does not suit the situation; they have not studied the new situation and new problems sufficiently and have not been able to solve the problems promptly. Peasants have lacked practical experience in correctly exercising their decision making rights in management and distribution under party leadership. Departments which are related to agriculture, have also lacked experience in conforming to the new situation and doing well in supporting agriculture. This has affected the might of the responsibility system that has been brought into play.

They all said: If we want to solve these problems well and bring the potential of the production responsibility system into play, we must do well in summing up experiences and gradually perfect the system. In summing up, we must sum up the masses' practical experiences. In perfecting, we must respect the masses' will. Over the past 2 years, a large number of professional households and key-point households have emerged in all places. They have supplied a large quantity of agricultural and sideline products to the state, thus increasing the incomes of the collectives and individuals.

We must encourage and support these professional households and key-point households and sum up and popularize their experiences.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the bank deposits in the urban areas of our province have risen sharply. The total amount of these deposits increased by more than 170 million yuan in June 1982 over figures from the beginning of 1979. At present the amount of these deposits totals 260 million yuan, which means more than 340 yuan per capita on the average. This average per capita figure has more than doubled 1978 figures. This shows that the livelihood of the people has improved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.
[Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Sep 82 HK]

JILIN CPPCC COMMITTEE HAILS PARTY CONGRESS

SK100836 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The provincial CPPCC committee held a forum of personages from various circles this afternoon to conscientiously discuss the great significance of the 12th party congress and to talk freely about their personal experience in studying documents of the congress. The forum was presided over by Comrade Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Attending the forum were Yan Zitao, Guan Mengjue and Xiao Danfeng, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Ma Zhanfeng), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee and acting secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Geng Yuelun), vice chairman of the provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; (Zhao Ruyi), vice chairman of the provincial Democratic National Construction Association; (Hong Peiye), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce; (Cai Qiyun), chairman of the provincial Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; and (Chen Jiewan), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

Comrade Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, remarked on the historical significance of the 12th party congress at the forum by relating the party's history since the 7th party congress, urging the provincial CPPCC committee to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress. (Geng Yuelun), vice chairman of the provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, Cheng Shengsan, chairman of the provincial Democratic National Construction Association, and (Hong Peiye), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, warmly acclaimed the successful convocation of the 12th party congress and expressed their heartfelt support to the line, principles and policies set forth at the 12th party congress. They were greatly inspired by the 12th party congress's proposal on further strengthening the party's united front and they pledged to further bring into play the role of democratic parties and mass organizations, to exert their utmost efforts and to struggle unyieldingly for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Guan Mengjue, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, (Zhao Ruyi), vice chairman of the provincial Democratic League, and (Chen Jiewan), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, spoke at the forum. They said that the documents of the 12th party congress enable them to clarify some confused ideological and theoretical questions and to receive an education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

In a speech, (Cai Qiyun), chairman of the provincial Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: The Taiwan delegation has also taken part in the 12th party congress. This shows the party Central Committee's great concern for the Taiwan compatriots and their family members and is a great encouragement to us all. We are determined not to let down the hope of the party Central Committee. We will continue to make due contributions through all kinds of activities and channels to achieve the great cause of unifying the motherland.

LIAONING RESENTENCES 'ARCHCRIMINAL' TO 20 YEARS

HK091434 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by staff reporters Liu Weiye [0491 4850 2841] and Liu Ziyang (0491 1311 7122): "Smash-and-Grab Archcriminal Jin Dechun Jailed for 20 Years"]

[Text] Jinzhou Municipality has remedied the case of the light sentence meted out on the serious crimes committed by smash-and-grab archcriminal Jin Dechun. At a public trial held on 28 August, the intermediate municipal people's court announced it was rescinding the original verdict and resentencing the criminal Jin to a fixed term of 20 years in prison.

The political and law department of Jinzhou Municipality has conscientiously summed up the experiences and lessons of this case and decided to conduct a full-scale reexamination of smash-and-grab cases already disposed of and to deal anew with those cases which have not been handled properly.

Jin Dechun was originally a worker of the Liaoning transistor plant (now the Jinzhou transistor plant). He got his start by causing rebellion during the "Great Cultural Revolution," and became deputy secretary of the Jinzhou Municipal CPC Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. On 18 August 1976 he organized and directed more than 1,000 people to a certain PLA unit, grabbed more than 3,000 firearms and provoked an armed struggle, a serious bloody incident which resulted in the death of 21 people and the injury of 76 people. He then led an armed team to dynamite a building, resulting in several tens of thousand yuan in damages to the state and permanently disabling a worker. He also used his position and authority to rape and seduce 12 women, including the dependents of servicemen, unmarried women and female students. One of the women was so ashamed that she threw herself in the path of a passing train and committed suicide. A certain person who expressed resentment over the debauchery of his wife was actually thrown into prison for 47 days by Jin on falsified facts. Jin Dechun also took advantage of his position and authority to practice graft and appropriated more than 1,200 yuan in public property.

Based on his aforementioned crimes, the Jinzhou Municipal Political and Law Department arrested him in December 1978. During his detention, Jin Dechun refused to acknowledge his crimes, persuaded individual personnel in the prison to smuggle out letters for him and clamored for 2 reversals of the verdict. At the same time, he continued to commit crimes and went so far as to brazenly engage in indecent activities with a female inmate. When he was tried in an open court on 14 September last year, he actually hurled insults at the public prosecutor, ridiculed the court trial as "playing a joke on history," boasted "I will bring actions against you when I get out" and behaved in a most arrogant manner. According to the stipulations of the "criminal law," this crime of planning and directing the grabbing of firearms, which caused 97 casualties, should receive a sentence of not less than 10 years' imprisonment, but the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced Jin to only 5 years' imprisonment and also entered the defense he made on his own behalf in the written judgment. On 6 April this year, when Jin was released after completing his sentence, his wife and friends sent out three jeeps and a motor car to greet his release. The sight of them swaggering through the streets caused great resentment among the masses.

The broad masses of people vigorously demanded a retrial of this case. The president of the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court exercised his supervisory power, corrected the mistake of imposing too light a sentence on Jin Dechun's serious crimes, rescinded the original verdict and ordered Jin back to prison on 29 May. On 26 August, the municipal intermediate people's court organized a collegiate bench of judges to hold another public hearing on this case. They found Jin Dechun guilty of the crimes of causing injuries resulting in the deaths of people, indecency and graft and sentenced him on all counts in accordance with the principle of punishment for multiple crimes.

LIAONING RIBAO ON STRUGGLE AGAINST 'GANG OF FOUR'

HK091450 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Must Pay Attention to the Struggle Against the Remnant Forces of Lin Biao and the 'Gang of Four'"]

[Text] The smash-and-grab archcriminal Jin Dechun has finally received his just desserts according to law. The entire process of this case tells us that we must pay attention to the struggle against the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Liaoning was a disaster area deeply affected by the interference and sabotage of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and their factionalist forces. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have already wrested back the partial power usurped by them. Some of the factionalist elements are accepting education and reform and some of the people guilty of serious mistakes are gradually changing their stand and correcting their mistakes. However, even now there are still some factionalist remnant forces who are not very sincere and they continue to engage in contests of strength with us in various forms. They harbor resentment against investigation and examination and refuse to acknowledge their guilt or admit mistakes. They also complain and voice grievances and carry out all manner of activities to reverse the verdict everywhere they go. Some hold clandestine meetings, spread rumors and gossip, maliciously attack the line, principles and policies of the party and slander the leading comrades of the Central Committee. Some threaten and intimidate the people in charge of screening and the mass activists, looking for an opportunity to make reprisals and try to stir up trouble. Some clamor such nonsense as "economic compensation for political losses" to engage in such activities as graft and embezzlement, giving and receiving bribes, speculation and manipulation, and also smuggling and swindling. Some spread slanderous rumors to stir up "earthquakes," and even rig elections to overthrow the correct leadership of party organizations. Some disguise themselves as activities to rework themselves into the leading body, and are even chosen as "successors" about to be entrusted with heavy responsibility. All this clearly shows that our struggle against the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is by no means over.

However, faced with the actual facts of the class struggle, some of the comrades have nevertheless turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to them. They perhaps think that with the abolishing of the slogan "take class struggle as the key link" the class struggle also no longer exists, and they can lie back and relax and concentrate on construction. Or perhaps they think that as the game is over for Lin Biao and the "gang of four," their remnant forces are only "small fry that cannot make waves," and consequently they have mentally not taken proper precautions against them. Or perhaps they are tangled up in factionalism and cannot forget their "brothers in rebellion" of former years or their "gratitude for past protection," so they pay no attention to revolutionary principles and stands and forget party discipline and state law. This kind of mentality has left a gap open to the offensive of the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The trees may prefer calm but the wind will not subside. Under the new situation, class struggle objectively exists independent of man's will. Although the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are small in number, they are however, very powerful. When the climate is right, they will rise up to make trouble. If we allow them to have their way, they will bring about unpredictable damage to our cause. Regarding this situation, our comrades must keep a sober head.

In struggling against them, we must carry out work in accordance with the policy of the party, seek truth from facts and deal with them in different ways. We must strictly distinguish and correctly deal with the two different characters of the contradiction. We must make a distinction between the comrades who made serious mistakes and the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We must also make a distinction between the different conditions and adopt different methods to deal with them. We must resolutely attack those who should be attacked and must make a success of the work of transforming those who should be divided and won over. As for those willing to correct their mistakes, we must teach them to change their stand, cast off their mental burden and exert themselves in work. As for those who do not admit their mistakes and try to reverse the verdict, we must clearly criticize and warn them and teach them to recognize and correct their mistakes. As for those who stubbornly stick to their reactionary stand, refuse to repent and even carry out counterattacks, we must take resolute measures and firmly attack them, for to tolerate evil is to abet it.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ON SOCIALIST MODERNIZATION

SK090943 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Feng Jixin, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, said at a panel discussion: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report fully embody the idea of combining Marxist theory of continued revolution and the theory of the stages of the development of revolution. They are documents of historic importance guiding the people throughout the country to fight for opening up a new situation for socialist modernization. They will certainly lead us from one victory to another greater one and enrich our party, our socialist undertakings, our country and our people.

Comrade Feng Jixin analyzed favorable conditions in six fields for creating a new situation for socialist modernization:

1. The line has been corrected. Over the past few years, particularly since the party's third plenary session, efforts have been made to bring an end to chaos and straighten things out and correct political, ideological and organizational lines have been set forth again. Correct policies have been restored in economic, political and cultural fields. In addition, a series of new correct policies have been formulated in line with the new situation.
2. The situation has been stabilized. The present leading core of the CPC Central Committee is united and strong, which has won the trust and support of the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country. This is where the key to ensuring the steady development of socialist modernization lies.
3. The contingent has been strengthened. Following a few years of readjustment and consolidation, leading bodies at all levels have been replenished and strengthened. Take our province, for example. Since the third plenary session, the structure of the cadres contingent has been greatly improved to meet the requirements of building revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professional competent leading bodies. This has provided a reliable organizational guarantee for correct implementation of the party's line and for opening up an all-round new situation.
4. The people's complaints have been resolved. Through conscientious summing up of historical experiences and lessons, the masses of party members, cadres and people have deepened their understanding of the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session and enhanced their awareness in implementing them. The implementation of various economic policies has greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the masses for building socialism. The people in and outside the party have increased their confidence in the accomplishment of the four modernizations. This has laid a reliable mass foundation for fulfilling the new, great tasks.
5. The economy has been enlivened. The economy as a whole has been brought to a sound path of steady development. In our province, agriculture has been restored and developed. Despite serious disasters 2 years in succession, a fairly good harvest was reaped in this year's summer grain, which was 10 percent more (?than last year). Through readjustment, our province's industry is being restored and its economic results has been improved. From January to July this year, our industrial output value was 8.7 percent higher than in the corresponding 1981 period. This has laid a fairly good material foundation for the future sound and steady development of the national economy.
6. Our work has been done more effectively. Thanks to the continuous restoration and development of the party's fine traditions, the work style of cadres at various levels has improved. They have attached importance to reality in conducting investigations and studying and, proceeding from the reality, do their work in a down-to-earth manner. Such a good work style will certainly improve our work efficiency and have a positive influence on accelerating the progress of the four modernizations.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: While noticing the favorable conditions, we should also see the existing problems and difficulties. Due to our poor foundation and conditions, our province faces more arduous tasks and should exert greater efforts if we are to catch up with the country.

QINGHAI'S: LIANG BUTING ON AGRICULTURE TASKS

SK100850 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Liang Buting, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and first secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, said that Qinghai Province, although economically underdeveloped, is full of promise for achieving the goal of quadrupling the annual output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century if efforts are made to fully understand the situation of the province and develop it's superiority.

Liang Buting said: Situated in the vast northwest area of the motherland, Qinghai is endowed with rich mineral resources and vast grasslands. According to initial survey, reserves of 35 mineral deposits of the province rank among the top 10 in the country. Among these, 10 rank first. In addition, the province has 500 million mu of usable grasslands, a very good condition for animal husbandry development. Traffic of the Qinghai-Xizang railway has been extended to Golmud. The Longyangxia hydropower station, the largest one on the upper reaches of the Huang He, will begin generating power in 1985. Oil exploration in Qaidam is vigorously progressing. All these are also favorable conditions for developing Qinghai more rapidly.

Liang Buting said: During the next 20 years, we should proceed from the actual situation in Qinghai to give play to our superiority in rich resources and to tap the potential in agriculture and animal husbandry so as to catch up with the construction of the country. In industry, in addition to fully developing our capacity, we should accelerate oil exploration, development of hydropower stations on the Huang He and the construction of national key projects, such as the Chaerhan potash fertilizer plant and Xitieshan lead-zinc mine, vigorously prepare for the construction of [words indistinct] aluminum plant, expand or establish building a material industry and a salt chemical industry and comprehensively utilize animal by-products.

In animal husbandry, we should partially change the backward situation in which herdsmen lead a nomadic life for a long period of time, establish stable bases for growing forage grass and fodder in winter-spring pastures, carry out intensive farming, strengthen the protection of natural grasslands and improve and utilize them rationally. In addition, focusing on achieving better economic results, we should improve animal mix, speed up animal turnover and raise the marketable rate of animals. In agriculture, the dredging of rivers, transformation of low-yielding farmlands in (Chuanshui) areas, utilization of the snow of Kunlun mountain and the water of the Longyangxia reservoir, harnessing of the Huang He, the improvement of the Huangshui basin, reform of the farming system in the warm eastern areas of the province, scientific farming and the development of various types of production should all be carried out in a planned way.

Liang Buting also said: Qinghai's economic development should be effected mainly by self-reliance and hard work. However, we should coordinate well our partial plans with the national plans, promote economic cooperation with other provinces and municipalities and help each other to develop the strong points and offset the weak ones.

SHAANXI MEETING STUDIES HU YAOBANG REPORT

HK091220 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Yesterday the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee to seriously study and discuss the report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the 12th CPC Congress on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the speeches delivered by Comrade Ye Jianying and Comrade Chen Yun at the 12th CPC Congress.

In their speeches, comrades unanimously held: Comrade Hu Yaobang's report is a programmatic document for our country to open up a new prospect of socialist modernization in an all-round way and a mobilization order for the whole party to strive for the great goal in the year 2000. The report sums up the historical victory won over the past 6 years since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It puts forth the great task to open up a new prospect of socialist modernization in an all-round way and completely conforms to the desires of the whole party and the people throughout the country and to the actual situation of our province. Together with all party members and cadres and the masses throughout the province, we must bravely shoulder this great historical mission.

The comrades present at the meeting said: The core and basis of the party's line is the ideological line. Our party has been able to accomplish the arduous task of turning chaos into order in the guiding ideology, win an important victory in turning chaos into order in actual work and effect a historical and great change.

One of the especially important reasons is that we have resolutely broken through the dogmatism and serious shackles of the personality cult and have reestablished the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Therefore, we must, in actual work, adhere from start to finish to the ideological line of proceeding from reality, linking theory with practice and seeking truth from facts so as to ensure the correct implementation of the political line and the organizational line.

The comrades present at the meeting also emphatically pointed out: To strive to make a fundamental improvement in our province's financial and economic situation, in the general mood of society and the work style of the party in the next 5 years, the most crucial and decisively significant work is to use communist ideology as a weapon, really rectify the work style of the party and leadership groups at all levels, do a good job of cooperation between new and veteran cadres and promote a large number of middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are young and energetic to leadership posts so as to make the rank of cadres revolutionized, young, knowledgeable and professional.

The meeting held: The documents of the 12th CPC Congress are of great epoch-making significance. It demanded: Party organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership and study, publicize and implement well the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

XI ZHONGXUN GREETS SHAANXI THEATER ANNIVERSARY

0W010825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 1 (XINHUA) -- The 70th anniversary of the establishment of China's oldest theatrical organization, "Yi Shu She (Society To Change Old Customs)," was marked with a five-day celebration which closed here today. The society was founded by a group of intellectuals who, inspired by the 1911 revolution, wants to "change old customs and educate the society with new ideas." The society had the support of China's great man of letters Lu Xun who often visited the theater while he was teaching in Xian in 1924.

As part of the celebration, a collection of Qin Qiang, an opera popular in Shaanxi and its neighboring provinces, presented by "Yi Shu She" has been published by the Shaanxi people's publishing house. Jointly sponsored by the Chinese Dramatists Association and the Culture Bureau of Shaanxi Province, the opening meeting was attended by a thousand people. Xi Zhongxun, member of the secretariat of the party's Central Committee, He Jingzhi, deputy head of the party's Propaganda Department as well as noted writers and dramatists extended their congratulations to the society.

Before liberation, the society presented a large number of plays promoting patriotism, democracy and science and trained hundreds of Qin Qiang opera actors and actresses of the five northwestern provinces. Since 1949 the theater has won national and provincial awards for its performances. Two of its productions have been filmed. Its recent production of "Xian Incident" was awarded first national prize. In 1981 a Qin Qiang opera troupe with most of the members from "Yi Shu She" toured Japan.

PAI WAN-HSIANG ON COMMUNIST CHINESE TACTICS

OW090353 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 9 (CNA) -- Pai Wan-hsiang, director of Mainland Operations Department of the Kuomintang Central Committee, Wednesday called on the people to cultivate a common understanding that communism can only bring disasters to China, and that only through the three principles of the people can China be unified and saved.

Pai made the remarks at a joint meeting of the KMT's Central Committee members and Central Advisory Committee members held at the armed forces officers club with Yang Lian-Kung, an advisory member, presiding.

He pointed out the present 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party will continue to maintain the so-called Marxist-Leninist line. "It's not correct to say that the congress will deviate from the Maoist or leftist line because whether the Chinese Communists are adopting the rightist line or the leftist line, they are actually all Communist lines," Pai said.

Throughout the Chinese Communist Party history, the Communist leaders have been carrying out the continuing power struggles over the two line. Pai said, "they have never been able to get out of this vicious cycle of conflicts over the line of policies."

As to the united front tactics, Pai said, the Chinese Communists have been very consistent and they have set up organs at various levels of the "government" and the party to implement their tricks.

It is estimated that at least 110,000 "government" and party cadres are engaged in the united front tricks against the Republic of China, he said.

"These cadres are utilizing several times more of other people in attempting to seize Taiwan with peace offensive."

However, Pai said, after the Chinese Communists have failed to achieve their purpose through the united front tricks, they resorted to the attempts of trying to "isolate Taiwan externally and subvert it internally."

For example, the Peiping regime tried to pressurize the United States not to sell weapons to this country, while it is also using the so-called "Taiwan independence elements" to create division within this nation.

Pai expects the Peiping regime will continue to use the united front tricks to try to take over Taiwan in the future.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE -- Taipei, 6 Sep (CNA) -- An Executive Yuan report says the Republic of China, in the first half of this year, had an economic growth of 3.51 percent, a gross national product (GDP) increase of 8.71 percent, a gross national income (GNI) increase of 8.6 percent and a per capita income increase of 6.66 percent. The report says the annual economic growth was 3.53 percent in the second quarter of this year, higher than the first quarter's annual rate of 3.48 percent. It says the per capita income of his country was 45,164 NT dollars (1,179 US dollars) in the first half of 1982. The report puts the unemployment rate at 1.62 percent in the first half of this year, although there were as many as 6.73 million laborers on this island in the period, which account for 36.96 percent of the whole population. Those employed in the manufacturing sector had an average monthly wage of 11,945 NT dollars, an increase of 12.6 percent as compared with the figure in the first half of last year, the report says. [Text]
[Taipei CNA in English 0243 GMT 7 Sep 82 OW]

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST VIEWS THATCHER VISIT

HK090110 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Sep 82 p 2

[By Political Editor David Choi: "Maggie's Visit Must Be Seen as a Beginning"]

[Excerpt] September 23 will be an eventful day for Hong Kong with two important items on its political diary.

On that day, the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, will be having talks with Chinese Government officials in Beijing, and the Hong Kong question will be on her agenda.

Locally, undemocratic Hong Kong will be going to the polls for the second time in six months, under a universal franchise -- this time to elect 74 district board members in the urban area.

Both events will be keenly watched to see what bearing they have on Hong Kong's political future.

Mrs Thatcher is expected to draw attention to the crucial issue of what happens to Hong Kong after the New Territories lease expires in 1997.

On the other hand, the urban district board elections mark another important step in the government's new-styled district administration scheme which is aimed at boosting public participation in running local affairs.

Given our people's increasing awareness of the uncertainty over their future, there is growing public hope that Mrs Thatcher will bring back good news from Beijing.

This is particularly so because the governor, Sir Edward Youde, has apparently decided that now is the time for all sides to initiate some serious dialogue on the subject.

Before Mrs Thatcher and her entourage arrive in China on September 22, she and key members of her Cabinet will have been briefed twice by Sir Edward on the Hong Kong situation -- the latest occasion being this week when Sir Edward also had five UMELCO [Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council] members with him.

It is proper, and not before time, that due weight is now being given to the issue by Sir Edward's administration and Mrs Thatcher's government.

But there is an important factor that people should be made fully aware of. It would be dangerous if people's hopes were to run unrealistically high and Mrs Thatcher be expected to produce quick and all-embracing results.

Hong Kong must avoid working itself up to a point where any letdown could cause another crisis in confidence, thus considerably weakening the territory's situation even before the lease expires.

Barring any surprise announcement, we should be prepared to accept that the best Mrs Thatcher can get from China is agreement that Beijing and London have decided to start some form of dialogue on Hong Kong's future.

In the meantime, the urban district board elections provide a good opportunity for people to show that they are positive about Hong Kong being their home.

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